

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

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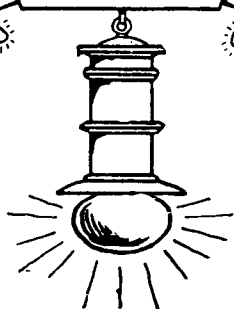
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AUGUST, 1911

EDITORIAL

Industrial Education

The Recall

EDUCATION

THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Edited by PETER W. COLLINS, International Secretary,

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SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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COMPROMISE

By F. J. McNULTY

The latest cry of the seceders is, **On to Rochester and force them**, (meaning our Brotherhood) **to compromise with us**.

Let us see why they want to compromise with us at this late date. They say it is because of the sufferings the Electrical Workers of our jurisdiction have been subjected to, on account of the division of forces.

That statement sounds very nice and there is no doubt but that it will appeal to some members of both the seceders, and our organization who do not look deeply into the situation.

Let me say that the Electrical Workers of the country would have been united long before this date if the leaders of the secession movement had done what they led their followers to believe they were trying to do. Met us in the courts and tried out the issues raised therein through Geib, etc.

We have gone into court and demanded that the trial proceed as the records of the courts will show on the following dates, per signed statement of our attorneys as follows:

Law Office of
Hoyt, Dustin, Kelley,
McKeehan & Andrews,
Western Reserve Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

July 24, 1911.

Mr. F. J. McNulty, Int. President,
International Brotherhood of Elec-
trical Workers,
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your recent inquiry regarding the status of the case against your Brotherhood brought by Louis Geib and others, we beg to call your attention to our letter to you of November 4th, 1910, which sets forth the situation up to that date. We will, therefore, refer to only a few of the matters mentioned in that letter.

In the fall, after this suit was instituted, the Denver agreement was entered into. That agreement required that each

of the parties to it should dismiss the law suits which they had then brought. You promptly dismissed yours; the Reid faction did not dismiss theirs.

When it became apparent that they would not live up to the Denver agreement, we then requested an early trial of the case and received a promise from counsel on the other side that if we would file our answer in this case, they would consent to an early date for the trial. When our answer was filed, we asked that the case be advanced for immediate hearing, and then learned from counsel that they would oppose the immediate trial of the case. We then filed a motion on June 3, 1910, asking that the case be advanced out of its order for immediate hearing. We urged that it be granted. The Reid faction opposed the motion, and the court, on their statement that they could not be ready for trial, continued the case until the next term of court. We understand that the Reid faction claimed at one time that they asked this case be set down for immediate hearing. Their statement is in error, and on the contrary, they, at that time, and since then, have repeatedly, as we will show in this letter, opposed and are still opposing our efforts to have this case tried.

On October 2d, 1910, we again filed a motion on behalf of your Brotherhood, yourself and Mr. Collins, to have this case advanced for immediate hearing, and served notice of the filing of the same upon opposing counsel. In the summer of that year their counsel served notice upon us that he would take the depositions of witnesses in various cities from St. Louis, Mo., to Boston, Mass., for use in the trial of the case. We attended the taking of the depositions at every time and place that he requested, and in addition, gave him full access to our records at Springfield which bear upon the questions at issue here. After these depositions were taken we again insisted that the case go to trial, but it was de-

layed and kept from trial by the other side.

Sometime thereafter, the Toronto Arbitration Agreement was entered into. It became apparent that the Reid faction did not intend to abide by the Arbitration Agreements of Denver and Toronto, and they made it necessary for you to withdraw from the Toronto Arbitration which you did. In our judgment, no other course was open to you.

This case then came up for trial in its regular order, and we were ready to try it, when, on the 14th of March, the court, upon motion made by the Reid faction, continued the case until the next term of court.

It then became apparent, about the beginning of April, 1910 term of court that this case would have to be tried or the plaintiff fail to make good his charges in his petition, so on April 11th, a day or two before the case reached a point where it would be called into a room for trial—plaintiff's counsel served us with copy of a motion wherein he asked the court for sixty days' time within which to file pleadings. Sixty days from April 11 would have made the trial June 11—the obvious purpose being, of course, to have this case passed beyond that time in June, when our courts very largely cease work for the summer vacation. In addition to this plaintiff's counsel filed an affidavit in the case, setting forth that they had only lately been employed in the case and were not familiar with it. On that account the court, after hearing their motion and reading their affidavits, gave them about thirty days within which to get ready for trial, and positively set the date for trial May 23, 1910.

Plaintiff's counsel said he desired to examine our papers and records and would go immediately to Springfield for that purpose. After some days' delay their counsel went to Springfield where notwithstanding that other of their counsel had examined our files bearing upon this question, he continued a further examination, all of which is more fully set out in our letter of November 4, 1910. After being there several days he returned to Cleveland, and, as we then believed, was preparing the case for trial. We were therefore very much astonished when—about a week before the 23d—we learned that he had taken some steps towards a dismissal of his case. Seeing that they expected to dismiss this case shortly and desiring to avoid the delay which would result if a new suit was started, we then filed the only cross-petition which your Brotherhood has ever filed in this action. Statements were made by the Reid faction to the effect that your side had filed a cross-petition a long time prior to

this. Those statements, likewise, are in error.

Notwithstanding the fact that our cross-petition was filed and the case retained its number on the docket, plaintiff's counsel two days thereafter dismissed their case. A judgment for the costs was entered in your favor against them on their petition.

It seems to us a very strong comment upon the groundless suit instituted by Geib, that just as it was about to be tried, on the 23rd day of May, 1910, that he and the Reid faction voluntarily and without an opportunity for the court to say whether they were right or not, dismissed their petition.

Law suits which have real merit, and especially such a suit as this, which has caused dissension in your ranks for several years, usually are not, and certainly should not, be dismissed with such slight ceremony, and without an opportunity for the court to pass upon the questions which everyone supposed were raised in good faith.

Therefore the only inference left is that this action was never intended to be tried, and that it will not be tried so long as procrastination and dilatory tactics will prevent it. It is true those tactics have succeeded for sometime, but there is an end to all such efforts.

If the plaintiff ever intended that this case should ever come to trial, then he should have promptly filed an answer to your cross-petition. Frequently technical motions can be addressed to pleadings in court, and if fine-haired and fine-spun reasoning is indulged in, some of the grounds of such motions and demurrers can be sustained—yet if there is any desire to have the case tried on its merits, such tactics are not usually indulged in. It will be remembered that our cross-petition was filed on the 20th of May, 1910. The plaintiff saw fit to file no pleading at all until the 18th of June, the last day, under the law, which he could take for that purpose, and then filed a demurrer based upon technical grounds.

Hearing was had upon the demurrer, and the judge (although repeatedly urged by us to have the case decided, because being very busy in room 1, and because of personal afflictions) did not decide it until this spring. Then, to cure a technical defect in the cross-petition, we filed an amended pleading, which again afforded the plaintiff the opportunity of having the case tried on its merits or fighting on merely technical or non-essential grounds.

As indicated above, it is clear that you must expect them to fight off the trial of this case as long as possible.

The result of the situation is that the

case was not tried in the spring term, as we confidently hoped it would be.

Very truly yours,
Hoyt, Dustin, Kelley, McKeehan & Andrews.

You will note thereby that the seceders played and prayed for delay on every occasion.

Why did they do it, if they were sincere and thought they could prove their position sound, right or legal, they would be anxious to try the issues, in order to prove to their followers, as well as to our members, that the charges they made were true.

When they accomplished this how long do you suppose our members would tolerate Collins and McNulty in their present positions? In the writer's opinion just about long enough to call a special convention and dispose of them, if they had the nerve to try to hold on to their offices.

If we had anything to fear or hide or were guilty of any of the serious accusations made against us by the seceders, we would not have asked the court repeatedly to compel our accusers to come into court and make good their charges.

No matter what can be said for or against us I believe that the rank and file of the Electrical Workers of our country will all give us credit for not being fools.

We would be fools of the lowest type not to urge a *compromise*, if we feared any of the charges the seceders made against us.

Put yourself in our position and ask if you would not urge a *compromise* with the seceders if you were guilty of any of those charges in order to prevent being shown up the rascals we were charged with being.

If you ask that question of yourself honestly your answer will be, yes, I would urge a *compromise*, to save my own neck regardless of any one.

The motive of the undersigned in opposing *any compromise* with the seceders at this time is not because of any personal reasons, but because the future welfare of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers makes it imperative that the questions at issue be settled right, so that when we have a united Brotherhood again it cannot be plunged into similar litigation by any dissatisfied or disgruntled officers or members.

If it was only a question of who our officers will be and the money tied up by the seceders, I would say by all means *compromise*, but the questions involved are far bigger, far greater and far more important than the question of who our officers shall be and all the money a united Brotherhood can ever hope to ac-

cumulate. The question of officers and money could be compromised, but principle *cannot*.

The first thing that would have to be done in a compromise would be forget the past. That, of course, could be attempted. The second thing would be to have the united Brotherhood assume all financial obligations incurred by the seceders. That could be done, but do you think we should do so? Here are some of the items:

\$29,000 donated by their rump convention, the unpaid portion of the expenses of the delegates to that convention; the money they received from the Guardian Savings and Trust Company of Cleveland by furnishing a bond or by misrepresentation or other illegal means to the amount of \$13,500; the legal expenses they have incurred, the mount of this we cannot estimate as their attorney, Mr. Weed, when asked that question by the committee created by action of the Toronto convention said he did not know what the litigation would cost; the expense of their delegates to their next convention.

I do not want to be construed as trying to convey the impression that the question of money should keep us from *compromising*, as that is furthest from my mind. The fact remains, nevertheless, are we going to establish the precedent whereby a number of individuals can start a secession movement, drag us into court, instruct their attorneys to prevent the trial of their charges, and keep us in turmoil for three years, without the use of our funds, furnish men to take the places of our members on strike for better conditions, then after we have fought them every inch of the way and get them in a corner, where they must come into the court, where they brought us, and make good their charges, or be shown up in their true light, *compromise* with them, shoulder the expenses they incurred in fighting us?

For harmony sake let us compromise, they plead. Then, when they get us to assume the financial obligations they incurred they can start the same or similar proceedings all over again. And it is fair to say it would take our Brotherhood three years more to get them cornered again, then it would be time for them to compromise again.

Let me predict, though I am far from being a Solomon: Compromise the issues involved in the present secession movement, that our Brotherhood will be confronted with another such movement inside of one year after we do so, aye, immediately.

They say *compromise*, then we can have a friendly suit in court and decide the issues. There can be no friendly trial.

It must be tried on its merits. If we hope to have our organization protected in the future against secession let us impress it on the minds of all that the obligation we all take in becoming members is sacred, and the man that violates it will be punished as our laws prescribe.

You can't afford to *compromise* the principles involved, for they are bigger, more important and greater than all the Reids, McNultys, and all the other officers, past or present, combined.

Of the issues involved by far the paramount one is principle. The principle of any movement must of a necessity be the vital spark that animates it. That makes it a live and growing issue, or relegates it to the scrapheap of unsuccessful experiments.

In this case the principle is the basic law of our organization (the constitution). The questions at issue are, can a number of persons, banded together for mutual benefit, succeed without some law that guarantees equal rights to all members? If they can history is a liar, and experience is a cheat. All agree that laws are absolutely essential and will also agree that discipline is the cementing force of any integral body. Discipline is the enforcement and recognition of the basic law. Without a law and the enforcement thereof, there can be no organization. The Brotherhood makes its laws through a convention of local representatives, and officers are elected to enforce the laws made if they do so. They have done their duty. If they seek to make laws unto themselves, or break the laws made by the membership through their representatives and ratified by referendum vote of the membership, no censure can be too severe.

In our case the law was broken. The present condition shows that there were flagrant violations of the law. The only

question is by whom. Someone should be made to answer for the violation.

Is the Brotherhood at this time going to establish a precedent by which a member whether holding office or otherwise can break any or all of the laws, use every corrupt influence to bring about the disruption of the Brotherhood and the consequent lowering of conditions for the workers at the trade, and when he has run his full course raise a hypocritical cry of harmony at any price (when he has no price to give) and be assured of an immunity bath and a nice coat of whitewash on his promise not to destroy the Brotherhood entirely? We believe not.

We are now engaged in a great struggle to determine whether the laws of the Brotherhood will prevail, whether they will in future govern the action of all members whether they may be holding office or not, whether the organization shall be at the mercy of every dishonest, unprincipled politician that may by mischance and the aid of a smooth tongue gain position or create a following within its folds, or will they be compelled to observe the laws as made, respect the obligation that all take on becoming members and seek redress for any real or fancied wrongs through the regular channels, viz the basic laws of the Brotherhood—the constitution. Instead of plunging the Brotherhood into expensive and harmful litigation through the bringing of mischievous and malicious suits at law.

We can plaster up the breach with compromise, whitewash all who tried to disrupt the Brotherhood, and have it to do over again in a year or two.

OR,

Settle this attempt now, get a decision that will show all would-be disruptionists what to expect in future and guarantee the future peace and prosperity of our Brotherhood.

THE LAWYERS' UNION.

Washington, July 1.—It is admitted that the layman may not be able to understand the technicalities of the law, but when common sense is applied, it does seem that the law as interpreted by Judges is of peculiarly elusive quantity. A young lady in Atlanta, Ga., after graduating in the Atlanta Law School with high honors, applied to the Superior Court to become a member of the "lawyers" union. The "business agent" of the "lawyers" union, Judge Pendleton, has refused to issue to the young lady a "working card," declaring that to do so would be "unconstitutional." Now she can't work. No "open shop" goes in the courts.

MAY IMMIGRATION.

Washington, July 15.—The stream of immigrants landing on our shores continues unabated. During the month of May, 1911, 95,361 immigrants were admitted at American ports. Southern Italy continues to maintain its record of having sent the largest number, the month just referred to showing 19,352 Southern Italians being admitted. Classified according to nationality the Polish come next with 8,977, while following close behind this is the Germans with 7,710, the Irish 7,198, English 5,947, Hebrews 5,780, Scandinavians 5,455, the balance being distributed between twenty-nine other distinct nationalities.

EDITORIAL

PETER W. COLLINS

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION. One of the important issues which the Labor Movement in the next few years will be called upon to meet in a very practical manner is that of Industrial Education.

The subject is one that involves many things of importance to the Trade Unions, particularly the question of maintenance of an equitable wage in the crafts and the question of the hours of labor.

A number of national organizations are dealing with this subject in a practical manner, among these might be mentioned the Typographical Union with its own course of instruction for the advantage of its membership and the enhancement of its apprenticeship system. As a general proposition the Trade Union Movement, through the A. F. of L., went on record in favor of Industrial Education and has had a very exhaustive report through its committee on Industrial Education. Industrial Education is a matter which affects, and will in the future affect, the progress of many of the organizations affiliated through the Federation and is deserving by them of careful consideration.

There ought to be in every organization a committee whose purpose should be to give careful investigation to the subject of Industrial Education so that accurate information and thorough knowledge of conditions in every craft might be had.

The subject of Industrial Education is one worthy of the best attention of the Trade Union Movement and it is to be hoped that it will get this attention.

THE RECALL. The recent veto of the Statehood Bills by President Taft because the Constitutional Convention of the State of Arizona saw fit to adopt the recall for its judiciary, seems to us to be one that does a great injustice to a sovereign state, which under the constitution has a right to determine its own form of constitution when not in conflict with the constitution of the United States.

The action of the President, we believe, will not help him or the party that he represents.

It seems to us that it is a matter that is entirely within the province of the people of Arizona to determine for themselves.

This action on the part of President Taft is one that should tend to arouse the people to a sense of the problems that confront them and may be the means of an expression by them of an emphatic condemnation of the President and his usurpation of the rights of the people.

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION. The time is opportune for remedial legislation and the spirit of unrest—of which there is much—is an indication that the people are beginning to realize the need for real legislation. Unfortunately during the past years the people slumbered while their representatives in the legislatures and in congress enacted special legislation for the interests.

Special privilege has had too easy a time of it and the public conscience is aroused to the need of real reform.

This reform will simply be the application of common sense and honesty in public office and there is a cleaning in this direction coming, for public office today has mighty little of either.

Honest men in all walks of life recognize the need for co-operation in eliminating evils from the body politic.

It is a good sign when decent men in all parties get together for the common good.

Results are bound to come and the future looks good.

SPECTACULAR STRIKE-BREAKING

J. P. NOONAN

The policy pursued by the Seceding Electrical Workers brings into being a new brand of strike breakers which the employer's associations will hail with much joy.

Under the new system, the employer in the electrical trade who contemplates a strike or lock-out simply makes the fact known to some of Reid's lieutenants who furnish him with a list of men with whom he can communicate before any trouble takes place, and he can then enter into an agreement with the dual organization and by the time negotiations cease, he has a nice bunch of strike-breakers to start to work at the time the strike is called.

This new system has many beauties from employers' view point, chief among them are the fact that it saves the employers the trouble of personally looking for people who will work during a strike or dealing with high priced strike-breaking agencies, and he can also state that the men furnished carry cards as union men.

An example of this was the case in Boston, Mass., where Local No. 103 was asking for better conditions and contemplating trouble in case of a positive refusal.

The time set was July 1, 1911, and in the meantime Professor Kimball gets busy with the employers with the result that letters were sent to all Reid men who could be trusted in that locality and the Foster Electric Company were reasonably sure that they would be in position to handle any amount of work even though their employees all went on strike.

The following is a copy of the numerous letters sent out:

"Agents V. V. Fittings.

M. B. FOSTER ELECTRIC CO.

238 Devonshire Street,

Telephone Boston, Mass.,
Main 876. June 23, 1911.

Mr.

Dear Sir: It has become necessary for us to make arrangements to employ men in Boston from local No. 400 which is a local of the faction of which you are a member, and the indications are that we shall require men here, possibly Monday, June 26th.

We would like to have you bear this fact in mind and be prepared to help us

so far as you can do so by requesting any union men whom you know that are out of employment and who would care to come to Boston, to get in touch with the writer as soon as possible.

In any event, we shall probably need ten or fifteen men, possibly more, on July 1st, and it may be before that time. We are writing you upon the suggestion of Mr. Kimball.

Of course, we need men who are familiar with pipe work.

Yours very truly,

M. B. FOSTER CO.

(Signed) By Dana H. Fisher.

You will note that this was on June 23d, and you will also note that it was at the suggestion of Mr. Kimball that these letters were forwarded asking men of the Reid faction to do all in their power to furnish strike-breakers.

This is only one example of their work as they have pursued these methods continually at every point where trouble was threatened. The man who scabs from necessity or through ignorance can be excused, but let us ask what excuse will be accepted from men who were long in the labor movement and who should be familiar with it in all its phases, who will consent to furnish strike-breakers and prevent people of his own craft from bettering their conditions.

We believe that ultimately every man will be called upon to answer for his acts, and that Mr. Kimball and men of his like will have a grand time explaining just what viper-like brand of Unionism this scab-herding emanates from.

Local No. 400 was organized by Reid and Company for the special purpose of furnishing men during any strike that might be called by the recognized organization.

VANCOUVER STRIKE.

Vancouver, July 8.—The great contest being waged by the building trades against the open shop in this city is being prosecuted with vigor. The unions are firmly united and the independent general contractors are now seeking to enter into an agreement with the building trades. If this is accomplished the contractors' association will receive a hard blow and the finish will be in sight.

Organizer Goldshall reports all I. B. E. W. men on strike at Baldwin Locomotive Works standing firm. Comparatively few of our men remaining idle. Positions having been secured for most of them. Members will pay no attention to advertisements for Electrical Workers to work in Pittsburg, Pa., until notice of settlement.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE STRIKE.

Philadelphia, July 8.—The strike of the 12,000 employes of the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia and Eddystone is still in progress. The men involved are showing a splendid spirit of determination and indications are to the effect that this same feeling will be maintained indefinitely. Organizers from the various crafts involved are giving every assistance possible in the contest. These employes have labored under unsatisfactory and onerous conditions for many years, but, as is the usual result, they finally turned to the trade unions for relief.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Pearl B. Simonton or his address, will please notify G. E. Simonton, Van Wert, Ohio, as his mother is anxious to hear from him.

THE EXPOSURE OF SULLIVAN

For the last few months by circulars and articles in the *Seceders' Journal*, a number of slanderous misrepresentations were sent out by the literary agents of the *Seceders* and it might be of interest to the members of our Brotherhood to know in detail the character of these misrepresentations and the connection of the former treasurer of the International Brotherhood with the banks in Cleveland.

To emphasize the vindictive and scurrilous character of the circulars and articles in question and to prove by Sullivan's own reports and letters his misrepresentations one has only to refer to these letters and reports which are inserted here in detail.

We, therefore, desire to call the attention of the members to the following extract from the report of Sullivan to the illegal convention held by the *Seceders* Sept. 15th-25th, 1908, inclusive, on pages 122 and 123 appears the following statement:

"Shortly after my arrival at the General Office, (or about May 2), G. P. McNulty introduced me to John Pierik and several business men in Springfield, and explained that there were great opportunities there. On or about May 2d, G. P. McNulty took me into consultation with the man who, it developed, was interested in a Springfield bank, and who, after a few preliminary remarks on the beauties of the city and opportunities that were afforded us. In the anxiety he felt that we should take an interest in the city affairs, asked me how much money we had on deposit, and the rate of interest paid, to which I replied, "about \$200,000, on which we receive 4 per cent interest." He then states that it was better than the Springfield banks could do, and he asked me if I didn't intend to get my own home here. Replying, I said, "I am going to remain here only during this administration." Continuing he said, "I have a plan whereby you can get your own home, and you and Mac can live together; we have talked this over before and Mac told me you were a congenial fellow, and I'd like to see you fixed out nicely, so that you won't have to work always; my plan is to give you possession of a \$6,000 house for \$5,500, and the burden of paying for it will be light on the two of you, for we can make an arrangement on this interest money so that you two can have the benefit." McNulty nodding assent to everything he said, he then proceeded to show us by figures how he could arrange to split up the Brotherhood's interest money between us, and how much it would net us, providing we allowed the Brotherhood to be credited with but 2 per cent, and the amount we would be benefitted, if we would allow but 1 per cent to be entered on the books—our share on the split-up, of course, to be credited towards paying for the house. I replied, stating the plan seemed feasible, and the business man then said he would call an automobile and take us out to see the house right away; this he did, giving us a delightful ride

through Hawthorne, taking us through, showing us all the advantages of a modern home, and returning pointed out the house of Mr. Perry, who at that time was President of the Illinois miners, and stating at the same time that he was only a working man, but saw good opportunities. McNulty and I discussed the matter on our return, when I stated that I thought it was none of the business man's business how much money we had, and explained to McNulty's query, that our balance was in the neighborhood of \$40,000, and of course, I would prefer having it in Springfield with me as it might gain advantages for the Brotherhood in every way, but in any event, the rate of interest for its use by any depository would have to be at least 4 per cent, to which he replied, that he thought that the business man would pay 4 per cent for the Brotherhood money, and I was not surprised, therefore, to learn from the business man when I met him the next day, to receive the 4 per cent offer for the use of our money, or, such part of it as I told him I could transfer on July 1, which was in the sum of nearly \$40,000. He said that but for being pinched for money he could not afford to pay it, and upon my visit to Cleveland I withdrew the total amount on deposit with the Dime Savings & Banking Co., upon an order duly signed by the Grand Secretary and myself. Immediately upon returning to the office, I was met by the business man who inquired if I had the money to which I replied that I had; he then explained that he was glad I brought it, that the banking rules would prevent him from paying more than 3 per cent. I then stated that if that was the case I would return it to where I was receiving 4 per cent, and I immediately communicated with the Dime Savings & Banking Co., that upon due reflection I had decided to retain them as a depository, provided they would respect the account as not having been drawn at any time, and would allow the interest accumulations to be as from July 1. Receiving a favorable reply, I immediately returned the money to them.

It will be noted from a careful reading of the above statement of Sullivan that \$200,000 was on deposit in the Cleveland banks. This, as Sullivan afterwards acknowledged, is a deliberate fabrication. For at that time there was less than \$40,000 of the Brotherhood's funds on deposit.

Second, he states that he agreed with the party with whom he was conferring with relative to the Cleveland funds to agree to bring these funds from Cleveland and his inducement in so doing was that he was to get with President McNulty, whom he states was also a party to the conference, a dividend of 2 per cent. of the interest of the Brotherhood funds.

He also states that at that time the money on deposit by the Brotherhood in Cleveland was earning 4 per cent. and he is willing to bring himself into disrepute and brand himself as dishonest simply to malign the International President for it was hardly to be conceived that when the banks in Cleveland were paying 4 per cent. that he, the treasurer, who had full control of the funds there deposited, could justify his action in taking them to another city to get 1 per cent. upon them or a net loss of 3 per cent. He also states that he drew the drafts from the bank in Cleveland and brought them to this party

with whom he had conference and that for some reason or other not explained by him he refused to carry out the agreement which he states he entered into.

He further says in his statement on page 123 that he wrote to the Dime Savings & Banking Company that he would again deposit the drafts with them, provided they would respect the account as not having been withdrawn at any time, and he says receiving a favorable reply, he returned the money to the Dime Savings & Banking Company.

Now, an investigation of the supposed photographs of the bank books of the Dime Savings & Banking Company, which he issued in the seceders' journal some few months ago does not show any such return of the drafts which he stated were taken from Cleveland and he inserts supposed photographic copies of a bank book of the First National Bank of Cleveland showing that such a deposit was made in this bank. We would like to know how he can reconcile these photographs with his sworn statement on pages 122-123 of the report he made to the St. Louis meeting.

In the consideration of the following documents it is pertinent to note that the funds of the Brotherhood were drawing, by agreement with the depositories in Cleveland, 4 per cent. and as these depositories were selected by Mr. Sullivan alone, when he was grand treasurer, he cannot accuse any officer of the Brotherhood of sharing in the percentage of interest earnings and his apparent reason for sending out scurrilous attacks on the officers of the Brotherhood and manufacturing deliberate misrepresentations was for the purpose of hiding his transactions with these institutions in Cleveland as will appear from copies of letters herewith attached and photographic plates showing these transactions. So that the membership of our Brotherhood may understand every transaction in relation to the banking affairs of the Brotherhood these communications are inserted.

Sullivan's Relations With Cleveland Banks

Copy of his letter to First National Bank of Cleveland. Mr. Dunn is his brother-in-law.

September 28, 1906.

E. P. Allman,
Gentlemen:

October 23, 1906.

I desire to transfer an account of about \$10,000.00 to your city and am considering your institution as depository for the same, expecting a higher rate of interest than I can secure here. I have several accounts at the present time in Cleveland that have been increased to quite an amount over the original deposit and believing this account to be a very desirable one, request that you give me conditions under which you will accept same,

rate of interest, notice to be given of withdrawal of account, information on your certificate plan and savings department in order that I may place same by return mail. I will make this transfer in due time to take advantage of the interest rule for October.

Mr. Dunn of the Erner Electric Co. has recommended your institution.

Awaiting an early reply, I am,

Yours,

F. J. Sullivan.

His Answer to Letter From First National

Miss Jamieson is his sister-in-law. He states matter of interest "received elsewhere."

Oct. 3rd, 1906.

C. D. Farnsworth, Cashier,

First National Bank,

Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of yours of the 1st inst., in which you propose a 3 per cent. rate of interest for the account as explained by me on Sept. 28th. I am sorry that your institution is so organized that you cannot grant us the same rate of interest as we can receive elsewhere upon our account. I would like very much to have part of our deposits with you on account of the high financial standing of your institution and awaited a reply to my letter to the last hour yesterday before forwarding the amount in question to one of our depositories in Cleveland. Miss Jamieson of the Hallett & Davis Company advised me that you could give me no reply on the matter until after October 1st, hence my anxiousness.

I intend rearranging our deposits on Jan. 1st when I may again take up the question with you. My address has been changed from Cleveland to this city for sometime.

Thanking you for your kind consideration, I am,

Respectfully,

F. J. Sullivan,

FJS-ACF.

Grand Treasurer.

His letter to Brother Allman is interesting considering his after statements of Cleveland transportations.

The First National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.
445 Smithfield St.,

Pittsburg, Pa.

Dear Sir and Bro:

In respect to yours of the 19th inst., I herewith enclose tabulated financial statement of the I. B. E. W. from Aug. 1st, 1905 to Sept. 30th, 1906. It is divided into two parts, on account of no final settlement being made by Sheehan, which I herewith submit. I also show loans, advances, deposits, and deficiency under the head of collectable accounts. The total deposits with the Dime Bank you will observe is \$48613.20; with the State Bank 0. We have outstanding checks that

have not been presented for payment amounting to 3431.51, leaving a balance on hand Oct. 1st of \$45181.60. Interest on Dime Savings Bank account 4 per cent. Springfield account nothing. For this reason you will observe we closed the Springfield account up promptly on the end of the month and I have arranged to check against our daily deposits, thus allowing a sum of about \$10,000 that would otherwise be held up, to draw interest at 4 per cent.

The expense has been unusually great on account of per capita credit returned to D. C.'s \$12000 cost of S. B. strike; \$4000 to Philadelphia and Baltimore D. C.; \$22000 loan to 103 that has since been remitted by the E. B. I can say nothing more about previous accounts. Personally I feel you should be better acquainted with the accounts that what I am, as some of your expense for auditing was included in the \$1857 cost of formal biennial audit in Aug. 1905. The interest does not show up favorable under the circumstances, as no formal transfer was made to me, and the treasury was turned over piecemeal, the last of the office being

secured upon arriving in Springfield, May 2nd, nearly nine months after my election to office, but is large enough to embarrass previous administrations. In reply to your second question I would state that Art. 21 completely covers it, and I established no precedent in the matter. I should be pleased to see published both the receipts and expenses from month to month in the WORKER as well as the balance on hand. On Nov. 1st I will submit my annual report and trust that local union No. 5 may lend interest to my recommendations in order that we may be able to eliminate some of the expensive and unbusinesslike Constitutional formalities.

I shall be pleased to give you any and all information that I may have relative to affairs at my office at any time and will appreciate very much your letters requesting same.

I hereby acknowledge receipt of your registered letters of the 22nd and 23rd for the Grand President.

Fraternally,

FJS-ACF.
Encls.

F. J. Sullivan,
Grand Treasurer.

READ VERY CAREFULLY

the matter in the following letters of Sullivan to his friends in the Cleveland Banks. Compare signatures:

Letter From His Freind Cope to Sullivan to Send Draft for \$31,000 Should
Be Carefully Read.

THE SCHMITZ-HORNING CO.

H. M. SCHMITZ, PRESIDENT
W. R. COX, VICE PRESIDENT
WM. HORNING, TREASURER
W. M. COPE, SECRETARY



WHITNEY BUILDING

POWER AND MUIRSON STREETS, Cleveland, Dec 6 1906

J. Sullivan Sup Treas

Springfield Ill.
Friend Sullivan

Since you were here last week I have resigned my position with The Sims S. B. Co. to take effect the 15th and have accepted a position with The Depositors Savings and Trust Co. which opens for business on that day on Superior St. opp. The City Hall. Capital and Surplus \$35,000 fully paid. Mayor Johnson is President, Geo. Kraus Treas & the City Secy. and The Board of Directors is composed of some of the best business men in the City.

I am thoroughly satisfied that it is going to be one of the best Banks in the City.

You know of course that the amount of business an employer can bring to any Bank - other things being equal - is what counts when there are new offices to fill.
Now in regard to our talk last

REC'D DEC 10 1906

BELL TELEPHONE NORTH 118

THE SCHMITZ-HORNING CO.

H. M. SCHMITZ, PRESIDENT
 W. R. COX, VICE PRESIDENT
 W. M. HORNING, TREASURER
 W. M. COPE, SECRETARY



WHITNEY BUILDING

POWER AND MUIRSON STREETS, Cleveland.

were about dividing the acct with
 Since I would like you to fill out
 the order for 300000 payable to the depositors
 Savings and Trust Co. date it Jan 2 1907
 and send it with the pass book to me
 so I can have it before the 15th

I will be in a position to give
 your acct even better personal atten-
 tion in the new Bank than I was
 before.

Thanking you for your kindness
 in the past, and trusting that you
 will let me hear from you soon
 I am

yours truly

W. M. Cope

+ 2133 E. 105 St

Cleveland

P.S. For the present kindly address as above.

Letter to Sullivan From Depositors' Savings & Trust Co., Relative to
Deposits.—Cope Again.

CAPITAL \$ 300,000.00.

SURPLUS \$ 75,000.00.

The Depositors Savings & Trust Co.

TOM L. JOHNSON, President.
LEOPOLD HINSTEIN, Vice President.
E. WIDDT, Secretary.
JOHN P. KRAUB, Treasurer.
PAUL JONES, Assistant Treasurer.

TEMPORARY OFFICE 312 SUPERIOR AVE. N.E.

CLEVELAND, O.

18 December, 1906.

J. F. Sullivan, Grand Treasurer,
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,
Springfield, Ill.

Friend Sullivan:-

Your favor of the 10th inst. received, and I
fully appreciate your kindness and confidence.

As I told you in my previous letter, all business
entrusted to the Depositors Savings and Trust company will
receive the best possible attention.

Regarding the placing the balance of the funds of
which you spoke when here in the latter part of November, if
there is anything I can do to assist you, please let me know.

I am very sorry I did not get to see you when you
were here last Saturday and deeply sympathize with you in the
loss of your mother.

Kindly let me hear from you and oblige,

Yours truly,

H. W. Cope

Cleveland
24/11-06

Sullivan's Letter to G. P. McNulty.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
GRAND PRESIDENT—J. J. Sullivan, Springfield, Ill.
GRAND SECRETARY—Peter W. Collins, Springfield, Ill.
GRAND TREASURER—F. J. Sullivan, 302 Wabash Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
GRAND VICE-PRESIDENTS
 First G. V. P. District—James F. Sullivan, 1400 Broadway Ave., N. H. Louis, Mo.
 Second G. V. P. District—Michael J. Sullivan, 100 Fulton Street, San Francisco, Cal.
GRAND EXECUTIVE BOARD
 First District—Geo. C. King, 178 Wabash Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Second District—John J. McLaughlin, 111 Exchange Street, East Boston, Mass.
 Third District—Wm. A. Galahad, 320 North Hancock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Fourth District—John J. O'Connor, 1400 Broadway, N.Y.
 Fifth District—James J. Fitzgerald, 1000 Lafayette Street, New Orleans, La.
 Sixth District—Walter H. Graham, 100 N. Main St., San Antonio, Texas.
 Seventh District—Chas. P. Lathrop, 300 East Twenty-5th Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

International Brotherhood
 —OF—
Electrical Workers

Springfield, Ill.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

Official Journal of the
 International Brotherhood of
 Electrical Workers

Subscription, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

As the ELECTRICAL WORKER reaches
 the men who do the work, and recommends or
 critic the material, its value as an advertising
 medium can be readily appreciated.

PETER W. COLLINS,
 Publisher Grand Secretary

Mr. G. P. McNulty
New York
Dear Mack:
I arrived here today after
found everything most encouraging after my absence on a
very successful visit. Had we better have a note put in the
worker advising that all mail be sent to New York until
further notice. So as to avoid delay. Have I do anything for
you on your room or things? or do you want to send anything
to Mrs. Redmond? I believe she imagines you are moving
into Mack's house after New Year and would vacate his room for
larger quarters. I have said nothing to her about your New
York arrangement as best come by Peter. Write me a long
letter telling me what I will have report blanks drawn up also
on the system. Excuse my neglect and apparent neglect of business
for not writing before. The same of confusion prevented me

Sullivan's Letter to G. P. McNulty as to Arranging Deposits; Also Regarding Harry Meyers and H. W. Potter, Prominent Seceders.

12-31-86

from so doing. I say I have that same old ax to grind - claiming you promised to advise them of the progress made on Sherman's ~~arrangement~~ - Anshutz said he was charged with selling "them thunder" for a position for McNulty. And he had to clear himself and wanted you to keep your word. I spoke at 30's meeting on the 18th and 30's on the 30th. I want to know why we don't give the Phila & Geo & San Districts all the money they need to fight with instead of holding it in the banks. These suckers need a dressing - who are misrepresenting us - And it's time that such big men as Meyers & Potter were explaining the Constitution as this is the result of their mind. And if you don't threaten them on it I will. The next thing we know they will report that I am financing some trust in England and must use the money and 15,000 deposits and try and ~~convert~~ put 55,000 on interest. I hope to hear from you soon I am hastily
Yours faithfully with a happy New Year
G. P. McNulty

Now would you be
having a telephone in
NY for a month or so
the job is done

England find T. J. Card (3). I will have you back before a day
also and return what to you. Hope the ~~business~~ on the right side is greater than left
side on the right side of 1907

Copy of Sullivan's Letter to Cope—Notice He Has Dated Letter as Cope Suggested in His Letter to Sullivan.

January 2, 1907.,

Depositors Savings & Trust Co.,

W. M. Cope, Cleveland, Ohio.,

Dear Cope:-

In respect to your letter of November 8th and our conversation of recent date I herewith enclose order one/ the Dime Savings & Banking Co., for \$10,000. for savings deposit at 4% rate in the name of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, subject to the joint order of F. J. Sullivan, Grand Treasurer, and Peter W. Collins Grand Secretary. Kindly return deposit card to 309 Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ills., for signatures.

~~With~~ best wishes for the success of your institution, and for a prosperous New year, I am,

Yours very truly,

FJS.ACT.

Grand Treasurer.

Encls.,

General Office File Copy of Sullivan's Letter to Depositors Bank. This is the Bank He Says He Took \$38,000 From in 1906.

Read Carefully Sullivan's Letter to G. P. McNulty About Arranging Deposits and His Comment, "Peter is Quite Used to It Now."
Sullivan's Manipulation of Funds.

GRAND EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District—Jas. C. King,
129 Waverly Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Second District—John J. McLaughlin,
111 Broadway Street, East Boston, Mass.
Third District—Wm. J. Gindoff,
348 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fourth District—John J. O'Connor, Annapolis, Md.
Fifth District—James Fitzgerald,
304 Lehigh Street, New Haven, Conn.
Sixth District—William H. Graham,
305 St. Mary St., San Antonio, Texas.
Seventh District—Chas. P. Lefebvre,
305 East Twenty-fifth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Electrical Workers

Springfield, Ill.

Subscription, \$1.00 per year, in advance

As the ELECTRICAL WORKER reaches the men who do the work, and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

PETER W. COLLINS,
Publisher General Secretary

Jan 5-1905

Dear Mark:

I enclose cancelled vouchers to Dec 31-06
showing your balance at State \$0.14. Your balance on
11th water deposit of 174.18 less 641.75 Vouchers ret'd
561.14 leaves this balance.

Try Mark write me and make out a letter
for that \$25.00 that I only put it in my cash drawer. Also
let me know when your time is up at Pedman's as Peter
tells me that you paid a month in advance and would
be vacating as soon as I could move your things out to
my house as you will be detained some time in N.Y. on
account of the settlement. Give no details of it for every
L.W. will want to know. Try and arrange to have a letter
in the Worker so that our membership can get it thru instead
of from the daily papers.

I arranged to divide up our \$5500.00
with 5 Cleveland banks today. I cleaned up everything and about
\$200.00 now what we own as I did on Dec 1st and Peter is quite used to
it now. Pretty good for a country boy eh? Boston is fine and
can say Mark would lost a veteran. He has grown too wise and now

Went to smoke his last pipe and remain up until 10 P.m. and sleep in the morning. The Indians brought food him to the boat beyond Robinson's this time.

Hoping to hear from you soon I
 am faithfully Yours
 =8=

Deane

Have not done any more on Shekany yet. Am just getting straightened out.

If you can save time and cost I'll hold reports
and allow of M^r Dutys as ~~the~~ ^{an} ~~Sunt~~ ⁱⁿ here - Yours

Organizing fund is going very low. As you can see and
probably you cant allow them^(to) to finish out the winter.
By a note I got from M Sutton I believe efforts are useless
on that territory he is now in. And his reports show it.
If he can be of any use to you then I would put him in
before you must sell him off - For you know you cant
get a cent for either defend or organizing now when the
Org fund is exhausted

With regards Sam Austin Mrs. J.

With regards from Sister Mrs P
and myself I am as ever
Yours
Francis

Francis

Bank Treasurer's Letter to Sullivan—Note "Little Boy's Acconut."

CAPITAL \$ 300,000.00.

SURPLUS \$ 75,000.00.

The Depositors Savings & Trust Co.

TOM L. JOHNSON, President.
 LEOPOLD EINSTEIN, Vice President.
 E. W. DODDY, Secretary.
 JOHN P. KEAHL, Treasurer.
 PAUL JONES, Assistant Treasurer.

TEMPORARY OFFICE 812 SUPERIOR AVE. N.E.

CLEVELAND, O. 4 January, 1907.

Mr. F. J. Sullivan, Grand Treas.,
 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,
 Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

Yours of the 2d to our Mr. Cope enclosing \$10,000 for deposit, duly received. We are today sending you back ^{23d} and signature cards for you to fill out and return.

The statement of December 31st, which I am sending you, is the showing merely of the starting point, representing 15 days of existence and which you will readily understand when I tell you the interest period in Cleveland works in quarter years, namely: interest is credited on savings accounts on the first of January, April and so on. The idea being that people and our customers as well will not withdraw their savings deposits from other banks when there is a loss of 3 months interest in question. Hence they are coming in since the first of January in much better numbers.

We have a very enthusiastic directory of ^{hard} workers and the general public is with us in spirit and support and we look for a large business from now on. I trust we will have your co-operation along that line and will at all times serve you ^{to} the best of our ability.

Wishing you a prosperous and happy New Year, beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

Rich H. Brown

J. P. Maw

Treasurer.

Jan Bank 23d

Registered Card Delivered to Sullivan by Post Office for Funds he Sent to His "Friend" Cope at Cleveland.

This card must be neatly and correctly made up and addressed at the post office where the article is registered.
The postmaster who delivers the registered article must see that this card is properly signed, postmarked, and mailed to the sender.

Post Office Department
OFFICIAL BUSINESS.
Penalty of \$300 for private use.

Postmark of Delivering Office

RETURN TO: *D. Sullivan*

Name of Sender, *D. Sullivan*

Street and Number, or Post Office Box, *P. Pient Bldg*

Post Office at, *SPRINGFIELD*

County, State

and date of Delivery.

Cope's Signature on Registered Receipt of Funds From Sullivan.

REGISTRY RETURN RECEIPT. Form No. 1548.

Received from the Postmaster at *Cleveland O*
(Delivering office.)

Registered *Letter* No. *17*, from *SPRINGFIELD, ILL.*
(Office of origin.)

Addressed to *DeForest Savings Trust Co*
(Name of addressee.)

Date *1 4* 190*7*
(Date of delivery.)

When delivery is made to an agent of the addressee, both addressee's name and agent's signature must appear in this receipt.

DeForest Savings Trust Co
(Signature or name of addressee.)

Tom Cope
(Signature of addressee's agent.)

A registered article must not be delivered to anyone but the addressee, except upon the addressee's written order.
When the above receipt has been properly signed, it must be postmarked with name of delivering office and actual date of delivery and mailed to its address, without envelope or postage.

Compare Signature With That of Letter of Cope and Prove Correctness of Signature.

Bank Does Sullivan's Real Estate Business. This Bank That Sullivan Got \$13,500 From in 1908, Without Signature of Secretary Collins.

January 18th, 1907.,

G. J. Provo,

Guardian Trust Co.,

Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Provo:-

Would it be possible to have your Mr. Stuckey of the Trust Dept., to secure for me information as to the title of the following property listed for taxation against Thos. Oullinan and at what time same was transferred from the estate of Martin Kane. If it is necessary to secure the services of a title and trust company to get this information let it go and I will communicate direct.

Lot 46 of A. & B. Sub. Div. Lots 45 and 46 A. & B. Sub. Div. and Lot 70 in the Grove Sub. Div, West Smith St. Shown on Map 4 in West Cleveland, Cuyhoga Co.

Kindly advise me of the probable cost of securing this information. Awaiting your pleasure in this matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

FJS/ACT.

General Office File Copy of Sullivan's Letter to Guardian Bank.

Cope's Letter to Sullivan About "Arrangement for Placing Balance of Funds" of Which Sullivan Spoke About Transferring.

CAPITAL \$ 300,000.00.

SURPLUS \$ 75,000.00.

The Depositors Savings & Trust Co.

TOM L. JOHNSON, President.
 IRVING E. FINESTEIN, Vice President.
 E. W. DODY, Secretary.
 JOHN P. KRAHN, Treasurer.
 PAUL J. JONES, Assistant Treasurer.

TEMPORARY OFFICE 312 SUPERIOR AVE. N.E.

CLEVELAND, O.

April 2, 1907.

F. J. Sullivan, Supreme Treas.,
 Springfield, Ill.

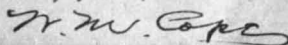
Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 1st inst. with draft for \$3,000 enclosed, duly received and same placed to your credit, and the same will draw interest as per agreement.

I fully appreciate your kindness in this matter and anything more you have to offer will be given our best attention.

I enclose, herewith, a slip for your wife's signature for your little boy's account. kindly have her sign same and return when convenient.

Very truly yours,



IMPORTANT

The following letter from the Citizens' Savings & Trust Co., to Sullivan prove conclusively that the so-called draft for \$38,755.93, if drawn, never left Cleveland. . .

In this letter it will be noted that the Citizens' Trust Co. states MONEY WAS TRANSFERRED TO CITIZENS' SAVINGS & TRUST CO. ON JULY 7th, 1906. The check on the Dime Savings Bank which Sullivan purports to show WAS DRAWN UNDER DATE OF JULY 7th, 1906, and therefore, his declarations that he made our draft and brought them to Springfield are, according to his own exhibits, deliberate misrepresentation. How could he carry drafts to Springfield drawn July 7th, 1906 when the bank letter, which follows, states that these drafts were transferred from the Dime Savings Bank on July 7th, 1906?

The Citizens' Savings & Trust Co.,
 Capital and Surplus, \$6,500,000.00.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 6th, 1908.

F. J. Sullivan, Grand Treasurer, P. O. Box No. 42, Springfield, Ill.

Dear: Your esteemed favor of the 30th ult., was duly received. On account of moving our records twice it took some time to locate the order by which the \$38,755.93 balance on savings account, No. 41328 of the Dime Savings & Banking Co., WAS TRANSFERRED ON JULY 7th, 1906. I have this order before me and it was signed as follows:

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,
 PETER W. COLLINS, Grand Secretary.
 F. J. SULLIVAN, Grand Treasurer.

This signature corresponds with the one on file and should satisfy your people.

Very truly yours, FRED C. BECKER.

During all this period which Sullivan claims to be conferring regarding the financial transactions of the Brotherhood, President McNulty was in Europe.

It will be seen from the above letters of Sullivan's transactions with Cleveland banks the whole story of how certain bank officials and brother-in-laws and

sister-in-law in Cleveland were running the Treasurer's department of the Brotherhood in the days of Sullivan.

The truth is mighty and must prevail.

LABOR'S TEXT---UNIONISM

By Margaret Scott Hall

Come thou spirit of the union,
Bring thy healing remedy;
Bless the weary, heavy laden—
Teach the world fraternity.

Labor is a divine law. Obeying this law cheerfully is man's wisest course. Occupation is essential to man's happiness as well as prosperity through life. "Life is duty," and labor is inevitable as death.

"By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread" was man's sentence, but in that sentence mercy tempers justice and the curse bears a blessing. There are those who would evade the divine law and escape the sentence of toil.

Among the empty-pated idle—the drones and parasites of humanity's busy hive—to "sponge" is more honorable and praiseworthy than to work. These false ideas are especially prevalent among the broken down aristocracy—the pitiful remnant of a by-gone past—and they create in the present active age a ridiculous reflection of faded ancestral glory.

In labor lies the secret of contentment. Since Adam and Eve's departure from Eden all human progress and achievements have been the result of labor. Men must work to keep out of mischief.

In reason and moderation labor is a joy and pleasure; beyond this point, when carried to excess, it becomes irksome and is turned into an evil. There is usually some abnormal reason when men overwork. Continued and excessive toil we may very reasonably conclude is an involuntary proceeding and investigation of conditions would furnish abundant proof to that theory.

When one is financially embarrassed, so to speak, whether it is his fault or his misfortune, a good job is the surest way to relieve the situation. If he will not work, he does not deserve comfort.

"It is nothing against you to fall down flat, but to lie there—that's a disgrace

Then there is the other side of the picture. For every seven or eight people needing a job there is one seeking their service. The competition of the seven or eight poor people keeps them poor, and the more urgent their need, the fiercer the competition becomes to the detriment of the employee and the advantage of the employer.

"A poor man's poverty is his destruction," and through it the rich man increases his own wealth. The extremes of poverty and wealth becoming more and more pronounced, industrial conditions resolved themselves into a problem. For curbing avarice and lifting grievous burdens imposed upon the dependent poor

unionism best meets the requirements of mutual justice.

Of all plans evolved by ancient or modern industrial systems, none have been found comparable to unionism. Imperfect as organization has been in its early stages, its growth and power, as matched against malicious detraction, carping criticism and the spiteful denunciation of enemies, may be considered as unparalleled.

Measured by the work already done for improvement of conditions and easing the fetters of poverty for working people, the vast possibilities for unionism's noble achievements for the good of humanity can scarcely be estimated. Among the wise and great it has found friends. Its principles teach the brotherhood of man and advocate a demonstration of the divine idea of a righteous government.

Unionism, in plain and comprehensive administration, has proven to be the wisest and most practical adjustment of industrial differences.

Unionism has had a long, hard struggle with opposition, but labor's cause is a righteous one—a just and humane one—and in the unequal conflict it has not only survived the attacks of calumny, it has won the respect and confidence of the public.

In the right and for the right, unionism unabashed goes steadfastly on with its outline of a stupendous undertaking. Dignity, endurance and courage mark its steady progress. In its constant quarrel with corruption, greed, graft and oppression the complete annihilation of the labor union has often been planned and predicted.

Knockout blows have fallen like the fury of hailstorms about the bulwarks of unionism, but it stands the test. When the "smoke of battle" has cleared away, unionism emerges strong and firm as ever, ready to pick up the thread of the argument and begin all over again.

The spirit of unionism has impressed the beauty of brotherhood on the thought and conscience of the world. That spirit would draw us nearer together in love and sympathy. In this turbulent age of restlessness and change, of discord and discontent, the more of human kindness we extend the more of infinite love will be manifest. In keeping the Golden Rule, active Christianity is a requisite. Through this we establish the brotherhood of man and claim the Fatherhood of God.

And such is the spirit of unionism:

May its principles of justice

Sway all classes for the good,

Till industrial strife shall vanish

In United Brotherhood.

TAKING OFF THE ROUGH EDGE

By Edwin R. Wright, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor

There seems to have been some little trouble in a factory town in the east and the principal reason given was the adjustment of wages to meet conditions. In 1906 weavers received 25 cents for each 100 yards of jute bagging. In 1907 this was increased to 28 cents and later to 29 cents. A year later the price went back to 24 cents and a few months later to 20 cents for each 100 yards. Even at this price the management claimed to pay 17 per cent more than its American competitors. The employes were unorganized.

A union was formed and a strike of 2,200 employes followed. The strikers were almost exclusively Poles. Other nationalities were involved, and while some 300 of them returned to work during the course of the strike, but not one of the Polish strikers deserted his organization. Eviction followed from the company houses, Greeks and Italians were imported as strike breakers, and special policemen were deputized.

All of this routine of the report is interesting, but it is only when we reach the actual living conditions of the workers do we come to the vital point at issue. It seems so different from what we are accustomed to, so outrageous a violation of our traditional home-making virtues, that it is worthy of notation.

"The conditions of life at Ludlow among the Polish people are different from those of other people," according to the official report. "The Poles often crowd many people in each house in order to procure, at the low prices charged, a satisfactory income. Three dollars a month appeared to be the lowest amount charged for sleeping accommodations, cooking and washing. This rate does not include a separate room for each boarder, but merely sufficient room for the mattress or bed provided which the boarders are willing to share with others. The capacity of an ordinary bed was generally considered to be four persons, and instances were noted of three or four beds in one room. Each boarder had a shelf in a cupboard where he kept his food and dishes.

"The chief articles of food on hand were brown or rye bread and meat of various kinds, of which latter bologna was perhaps the most common. The boarding mistress cooked the meat

bought by the lodger, tied a tag to his particular piece of meat, and after all was cooked in a common kettle each selected his own piece and placed it upon the shelf until required. Since the washing was included in the amount paid for board the only other expense to the boarder was that of the meat and bread. Under this arrangement every one appeared contented, many had substantial bank accounts in which they took considerable pride, and many sent large sums of money abroad.

Some years ago the company endeavored to place a limit upon the number occupying each tenement, but this restriction was extremely difficult to enforce and was strenuously objected to by the Poles who were accustomed to living under worse conditions at home. The company stated that "in order to avoid the paternalism for which we have sometimes been criticized, we tried to give the Poles as much liberty as possible and have enforced only a few sanitary regulations such as not allowing pigs and chickens to be kept in the cellars."

The above is a fair example of the life forced on the first generation of workers fresh from the old countries. We are solemnly assured that, bad as they are depicted, the conditions are better than the poor fellows had at home. They often came to this country at the solicitation of friends already employed at the mill. During a period of comparative prosperity their wages advanced, only to swing to the other extreme at the first breath of adversity.

No relief came with renewed prosperity—only a further reduction in wages. Then came the strike. Then the union, weeks of hardship and privation—and a compromise.

The poor foreigner had had his industrial baptism. He was learning his lesson. He had something to think about and he had to think whether he wanted to or not. He was getting the rough edges knocked off.

Was four in a bed an ideal condition? Go into any of our shops, glance over the bulletin boards of our railroad round-houses, ask the secretary of any of our trade unions. The second generation speaks for itself.

OLD AGE AND OTHER PENSIONS.

Old age pensions, accident and sickness pensions and other provisions for wage-earners grow apace in Germany. In 1909, out of a population of about 64,000,000, nearly 10,000,000 men and

nearly 3,500,000 women were insured against sickness; nearly 15,000,000 men and 9,000,000 women against accident. Disability insurance embraced about 15,400,000 persons. Employers paid about \$98,000,000 in premiums, employes about \$81,000,000, and state contributions were more than \$12,000,000.

DIES AT HIS POST

Stanley Manning, Head of City Fire Alarm System, Electrocuted on Duty

The whole city of St. Paul was shocked on Wednesday morning with the news of the tragic death of Stanley W. Manning, superintendent of the city fire alarm telegraph system, which occurred last Tuesday on the state fair grounds. Mr. Manning was electrocuted in the performance of dangerous duties in untangling wires of the system crossed with those belonging to the state fair association. His death probably took place in the forenoon, but his body was not discovered until after 9 o'clock at night. His prolonged absence from his home and the office, in striking contrast with his usual promptness and regularity, led to inquiry and the search that resulted in the discovery of his remains, which were found at the base of an electric pole on which he had been working.

Mr. Manning has been for many years one of the leading members of the Electrical Workers' union of this city, and long one of its delegates to the Trades and Labor Assembly of St. Paul. He was one of the most diligent, capable and faithful men in the department of the public service in which he was employed, and had a jovial and companionable disposition, which made a friend of everybody he became acquainted with. He will be greatly missed by the members of his own and other unions, in the social circles which had the benefit of association with him, and in every department of the community's life with which he was connected. All will deeply

regret the loss of a valuable adjunct in their activities, while everybody who knew him will mourn the early, sudden tragic end of his usefulness.

Had Mr. Manning lived until October 23d, he would then have completed his sixteenth year of consecutive service in the St. Paul fire department. He was born in Union, Rock county, Wis., forty-five years ago, and came to this city in 1905, joining the fire alarm system as a lineman almost immediately after his arrival. He was a member of the Fire Department Relief association, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Como Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen. His surviving widow and seven children are overwhelmed with their sudden and awful bereavement.

The funeral of the deceased will take place this afternoon. Sixteen mounted policemen will lead the procession and about forty firemen will march ahead of the carriages. Carriages have been engaged for about 100 members of the Electrical Workers' union, who will attend the obsequies in a body. The mayor and other city officials will also be present. The flag of our city hall will be at half mast while the ceremonies are in progress. The body will be buried in Oakland cemetery. A large number of ornate and suggestive floral tributes have been sent to the home of the bereaved family as partial testimony of the universal and high esteem in which Mr. Manning was held in this community.

ON COMPROMISE

In the June Cosmopolitan an article by Reginald Wright Kuffman, entitled the Beauty of Compromise is well worth reading. He states therein:

There is no such thing as the beauty of Compromise. Compromise is inherently ugly. It is unethical and extravagant. Personally and socially it has always been bought and always will be, only at the expense of our own souls and our own pocketbooks. There is a perfectly credible legend that pictures Judas as quieting his own conscience by the argument that if his Master were God, betrayal would reveal him to all the world, whereas if he were not God betrayal would be merited. Judas compromised. What Judas did, you do—you, man or woman who read this.

In closing his article has the following to say regarding Compromise and we are constrained to believe that the writer knows whereof he speaks:

Compromise carries the seeds of its dissolution in its own belly. It is a means of postponing an inevitable action until the powers opposed to that action have gathered enough bitterness, not to prevent the action, since what must be will be, but to make the performance of the action a thousand times more difficult and a thousand times more dangerous. Compromise is never anything but an ignoble truce between the duty of a man and the terror of a coward.

Don't you think we had better give it up

HIGH WAGES--SHORT HOURS

A Speech Delivered in Congress Contains Valuable and Unanswerable Arguments in Favor of Labor

Washington, July 1. — Congressman Redfield of New York, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the wool schedule made many illuminating references to matters in which organized labor has been and is intensely interested. Employers of labor have been slow to acknowledge that short hours and high wages work not only to the advantage of the wage earner but also to the employer. In Mr. Redfield's speech he brings out very clearly some of the questions that have been considered as differences not to be reconciled.

"About twelve years ago the head of a concern in Brooklyn decided that he would put his factory on a 9-hour a day basis. He became satisfied that there was an element in the 10-hour day that was real but difficult to see, namely, the tired hour. He became satisfied that the tenth hour was the tired hour—that at that time the point was reached under which a man could not work to the high-

est advantage. He put his factory on a 9-hour a day basis and kept a very careful record of his cost. At the end of the year it was 4% to the good. He made an absolutely large product. The wages remained the same. I presume you gentlemen are all aware of the experiment that took place in the great ship building yards of William Denny & Sons, who as a result of conferences between them and their workmen agreed that they would try the 8-hour day for a year, at the end of which time if the result showed no disadvantage to earnings in the 8-hour day, it would be retained, otherwise the men agreed to go back to the 9-hour day. As a result, at the end of the year they retained the 8-hour day because it paid. I do not mean to argue from this that you could go with an ax and cut everything arbitrarily to 8 hours, but that the proper and reasonable adjustment of things to that will some day obtain is unquestioned."

STEAM UP

The Union Man Has Little to Stand For Unless It's Himself

We are told that before water generates steam it must register two hundred and twelve degrees of heat. Two hundred degrees will not do it, two hundred and ten will not do it.

A lukewarm union member will not do. Unionism demands enthusiasm. It demands a high register of enthusiasm.

Labor is a struggle. It has much against it. It requires force to move it onward and upward, says an exchange.

The working man who is willing to "let well enough alone" will never get along very well.

Indeed, labor is ever very far from the "well enough" stage.

Work is no disgrace, but he is not a high type of man who has no higher aim than what he has attained.

The worker who can see no need of effort on his part is as blindly selfish as the rich man who does not see his duty to mankind.

Millions in this country are out of work. Isn't there something in this fact to enlist the attention of the more fortunate who labor for a living?

"Millions are hungry in this land of plenty. Can the man who has a job that keeps the wolf from the door be aware of the fact and satisfy himself with the motto, "Leave well enough alone?"

Millions are working for less than enough to secure the bare necessities of life. These cannot fight the battle for existence alone. They cannot look for relief to their employers, or to the well-to-do business men, or to the men of capital! If the worker does not help, then they are hopelessly helpless.

The strength of the union lies in its aggressiveness. It has no place for the feather-bed soldier.

The union member must be a live one. He must at least be at the steam-generating point. He must be eternally vigilant, ever agitating his principles.

He is living in the midst of a labyrinth of advertisers. His advancement is extensively obstructed.

Nearly every great influence of society is against him; Political machines are not designed for his advantage. Industrial institutions are instruments of opposition. The money power is enlisted to oppress him. The courts are operated to prevent him from securing his rights. Even the church is none too friendly.

There is much against him and little for him. He has little to stand for him if he does not stand for himself.

There is no intelligent enthusiasm too strong for a place in the labor union.—Danville Record.

—S. A. Cooper, in "The People."

General Labor News

TO TEACH UNIONISM.

Chicago, July 15.—If the Women's Trade Union League carry out the policy which it has outlined, the principles of trade unionism are to be taught to the foreign element in Chicago with first lessons in English. "I am a member of a trade union," will appear in the new primer in place of the customary "this is a bear." "I am working in a union shop and receive \$10 a week," to take the place of "the fox is a cunning animal." It is also suggested that instead of having pictures of animals, trees, rivers, lakes and landscapes, that the primer to be used will be replete with pictures of shops, stores and factories filled with wage earners, who will in all cases display union buttons. Mrs. Raymond Robins champions the idea and says, "We can easily use such a primer in the foreign sections of the city where we have already established schools for working girls."

LOAN SHARKS TO GO.

Washington, July 1.—By on order of Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor, assignments of salaries of employes to loan companies is prohibited. The practice of loan companies in the past in appealing to government officials to aid them in the collection of loans has been in existence for a number of years and has worked not only to the disadvantage of the Department, but to the employes as well. This order affects all subsidiary bureaus connected with the Department of Commerce and Labor.

UNIONS TAKE HEED.

Washington, July 1.—Just recently warning was sent to labor papers and the unions cautioning them against entering into business relations with irresponsible men who are traveling about the country getting out special editions. This warning was issued because in several instances these men had gone into various cities and after securing the endorsement of the central body, would take advertisements indiscriminately and further fail to fulfill the obligations they had entered into. Information has just been received at headquarters that another scheme has been concocted. The placards having the lithographed union

labels of the various crafts issued by the American Federation of Labor have been secured in some manner, and then advertisements solicited to be placed around lithographs as a border, the solicitor agreeing to divide the proceeds with the union from which he got the endorsement. It is stated that in numerous instances these obligations have not been fulfilled. The unions should be very careful in giving endorsements to anyone, no matter for what purpose.

The Electrical Workers of Aurora, Local 149, secured an increase of fifty cents per day, making the scale for that neat little town \$4.00 for eight hours. The boys in Aurora are alive every day in the week and awake all hours of the day. After a short strike they, with the assistance of International Organizer Chiles closed the job and town with conditions that did credit to both their brains and nerve.

EIGHT HOUR BILL.

H. R. 9061, by Hughes, of New Jersey, Will be Reported and Placed on Calendar of House.

Washington, Aug. 12.—What is commonly known as the Hughes eight hour bill, limiting the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States or for any territory or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, has been considered by the house committee on labor, of which Congressman Wilson (coal miner) is chairman. The chairman has been instructed by the committee to draft a favorable report on the bill and report it to the house of representatives prior to its adjournment. This will place the eight hour bill endorsed by the American Federation of Labor in a strategic position on the calendar of the house, and no doubt will be reached early in the regular session which convenes in December. This bill has been before numerous sessions of congress, but has always been kept in committee until congress died. Some amendments were made to the present bill by the committee which strengthened it.

LONDON DOCK STRIKE.

London, Aug. 12.—The great dockers' strike in London is in progress with a

large number of vessels tied up and docks piled high with merchandise. Rumors are to the effect that the railway trainmen will join the strike. The contest is seriously affecting the food supply of England. London motor busses, owing to the shortage of gasoline, are unable to leave the garages. The board of trade has been unable to arrive at satisfactory terms with the striking dock workers. On the Thames 150 vessels are tied up and every market is disorganized. There is great restlessness among the transportation employees, created largely from the tremendous increase in the cost of living, with no corresponding increase in wages. The situation is tense.

BAKERY WORKERS' FIGHT.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union is involved in a serious struggle against what is termed the "bread trust," although there are three large concerns that are in the field. The trust is introducing the most modern labor-saving machinery and have commenced the employment of children. In a letter from the Baker's International Union, it is stated that members of the Bakers' Union are being displaced and that a general warfare has been commenced against the organization. The fight is now centered in New York City and the bakers are making a splendid fight. The bakers are asking, and their request should be heeded, that no bread, no matter in what part of the country, should be purchased without it bearing the Union Label. The members of the Bakers' Union have always been excellent fighters and no doubt they will be equal to the present emergency and preserve their organization.

GOT THE NERVE.

In the Face of the Positive Injunction Issued by United States Circuit Court, State Federation Exercises Its Rights.

San Francisco, Aug. 12.—Judge Van Fleet of the United States circuit court, made permanent the injunction restraining the California State Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, from boycotting the goods manufactured by the Loewe Hat Company of Danbury, Conn. The executive council of the State Federation of Labor declares in a resolution that "notwithstanding the injunction in the Loewe case, the right and duty still remains to refrain from purchasing hats which do not bear the label of the United Hatters of North America,

which right and duty they earnestly urge all members and friends to observe in the future, as in the past." This resolution puts it squarely up to the judge and shows conspicuously the fighting proclivities of the California trades unionists.

SECOND CLASS MAIL.

Conference Held at Chicago of Labor Editors on July 31 Perfected a Bill and Outlined Plan of Campaign.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—At the conference of labor editors held in this city a permanent committee was appointed to obtain all possible data concerning the difficulties experienced by labor publications entered as second class mail, as well as to oppose any increase in the present rates. The conference approved the Dodd's Bill, so amended as to provide that subscriptions collected by local secretaries, or included in the contributions of members or local unions to the funds of national or international unions, a part of which are applied to defray the cost of publication and distribution of the official magazine, shall be considered as individual subscriptions. The commission which has under consideration the raising of the second class rates is holding sessions in New York and an arrangement was made by the conference to have President Gompers, Matthew Woll and W. J. Adames appear before the commission in New York on August 10. The editors of nearly all of the official journals were present at the conference and a resolution was also adopted protesting against the outrage committed against the McNamara brothers and urging the international organizations to communicate to their local unions the urgent need for funds with which to conduct the McNamara defense. A resolution criticizing the acts of Judge Wright in his apparent insistence upon inflicting punishment upon the officers of the Federation was also adopted. Arrangements were made for another conference to be held between the officers and legislative committee of the A. F. of L. and other organizations, not affiliated, before the opening of the next session of Congress to arrange for a program to secure the enactment of the bill endorsed.

NORTHUMBERLAND MINERS.

London, Aug. 12.—The Northumberland miners have voted for a strike by a very large majority to abolish the three shift system, and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain will consider the miners' request for a national stoppage in order to enforce their demands. The outlook appears serious. The attempt to secure

a minimum wage of 30 per cent above the standard has failed and the Northumberland Conciliation Board has been terminated.

RAILWAY MEN ACTIVE.

New-Castle-on-Tyne, Aug. 12. — The Railway men on the various systems in this country are very much disturbed and a big demonstration was organized in this city of North Eastern Railway Workers, on July 23, to protest against the employment of non-union men, and special complaint was raised against the non-unionists reaping benefits of trade unionism and remaining outside of the ranks of organized labor. The big Hull Railway meeting also agreed that the time had now arrived when every man must be a member of his own union and pledged itself that when the date is fixed no one would work after that rate with non-union men.

A GOOD SHOWING.

London, Aug. 12.—The United Society of Boiler Makers and Iron and Steel Ship Builders report fewer members on both the sick and superannuation list than the previous month. The total expense of this union for June amounting to nearly \$35,000, an increase of \$4,500 on the month, but as there were five weeks in June as against four in May this is not unusual.

TEXTILE WORKERS OF ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 12.—The annual conference of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association was held in Bolton. Among the many subjects discussed was Sir C. W. Macara's scheme for the settlement of trade disputes before they reached the stage of a strike or lockout. The 48 hour week for the cotton industry, abolition of fining in weaving sheds, and the compulsory attendance at continuation schools of youthful workers in the mill up to the age of 16 years were also discussed.

INTERNATIONAL MINERS' CONGRESS.

London, Aug. 12.—The International Miners' organization has just concluded its session in this city, and very important discussions were had. The German resolution was adopted, and is as follows: "That this Congress is of the opinion that the length of the shift of all the workmen employed in mining industry, on the surface or underground, should be reduced by law to 8 hours, from bank to bank; in very hot and wet places the length of the shifts should be

6 hours at the most." Other discussions were had on pensions for miners; there being resolutions introduced by Austrian, Belgian, French and English delegates, and while there were wide differences in the plans proposed, all three resolutions were adopted.

FRANCO-BRITISH WORKERS.

London, Aug. 12.—In order to cement the friendship between English and French working people, a demonstration of Franco-British workers was held in Trafalgar Square recently. It was a demonstration of welcome to the visiting party of French trade unionists and co-operators, and held with the support of the joint board. W. A. Appleton and a number of other prominent speakers in the British labor movement, made addresses, as well as French labor officials and members of the French Chamber of Deputies.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A strike of haulage hands has occurred at Newtown collieries of the Clifton & Kearsley Coal company. The cause of the dispute resulted from the fact that there is no uniform scale of pay for the grade of work done by the younger men.

The strikers in the Paris building trades have resumed work.

The Hull trimmers and tippers of coal gained several points in their dispute, having accepted a new tariff of pay and are at work.

The Boot & Shoe Operatives' Union of Great Britain have succeeded in concluding agreements with four co-operatives' associations to use their trade union stamp for boots.

The Nottingham, Eng., building trades, after a strike of several weeks, have obtained an advance and returned to work.

Wages have been advanced 3 shillings per week all around at Fairbairns Sugar Refinery Works at Liverpool.

All the labor of low grade in York milling trade have gained an advance and the employers have practically agreed to recognize the union.

The strike against Silcock & Sons, Liverpool, oil cake manufacturers, has been settled by giving the men the increase of wages demanded.

TO DEBAR WOMEN.

Detroit, Aug. 12.—Deputy Labor Commissioner Smith has declared that women will not be employed in the Detroit saloon. Commissioner Smith has warned the proprietors of all cafes and saloons where women are employed that after a reasonable time has elapsed to give the

employers time to employ male help, if the employers do not, they will be arrested.

TO INVOKE NEW LAW.

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 12.—An active campaign against child labor in this country will be inaugurated at once. The last legislature raised the age limit from 14 to 15 years, and requires all permits to be signed by the judge of the juvenile court. An effort will be made to reduce the number of young children employed in the California cotton mills in East Oakland, who are, in many instances, said to be working under the age limit law.

SECURE RAISE IN WAGES.

Peru, Ind., Aug. 12.—The members of the Federated Railroad crafts in the Chesapeake and Ohio shops have just secured a new agreement with a two-cents per hour increase.

CARPENTERS GET RAISE.

Westfield, Mass., August 12th.—The carpenters in this city have secured an increase from 37½ cents to 41 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday for a portion of the year, and after 1912 Saturday half holiday every week.

MEETING OF SECRETARIAT.

Budapest, August 12.—The representatives of the Federated Trade Union movements of nineteen different countries are in session in this city. The British General Federation of Trade Unions is represented by W. A. Appleton and James O'Grady; while the American Federation of Labor is represented by James Duncan. At previous gatherings over 6,000,000 of the world's 9,000,000 organized and federation workers have been represented by delegates, while this convention represents close to 7½ million. Of the many interesting proposals at the conference one is brought forward by the American Federation of Labor, calling for the establishment of an International Federation of Trade Union Organizations, to promote international action for securing improvements in the conditions of the workers.

In "POSTUM" TOWN.

Charles Stelzle Makes an Address in Battle Creek, Mich., and is Recipient of an Ovation.

Battle Creek, Mich., Aug. 12.—This city was enlivened by the presence of Charles Stelzle, who was billed to speak here at

the Chautauqua. His subject was "The Elements of Social Unrest," and he took occasion to deliver a red-hot trade union address and "Grape Nuts" Post had a stenographer present who took down the speech. Battle Creek has the worst subsidized press in the entire country and makes only sparing reference to the address, but the tent where the meeting was held was packed with people and the humorous feature of the entire matter is that Stelzle received \$100 for delivering his trade union lecture in "Grape Nuts" home city. Kirby, of the Manufacturers' Association, has been keeping quiet about Stelzle for some time and now probably "Grape Nuts" will take up the gauntlet against him. The next day after the delivery of the address, Mr. Stelzle walked about the town, and teamsters, street car men, and all sorts of other workers, as they saw him, grinned and shouted a hearty commendation. No doubt if Stelzle were an organizer, he would be able to organize the town.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

City Council of Des Moines, Ia., Succeeds in Having Restraining Order Issued Against Street Car Men.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 12.—The city council of this city applied for and was granted an injunction restraining the street car men from maintaining a strike against the local traction company. President Gompers made the following comment, which is pertinent and to the point:

"The judge's order is simply the logical result of an illogical premise. It is the natural development of the abuse of the injunction. The whole policy of the species of injunction has been to tie the men of labor to their work and to make ineffectual any effort to secure improvement in the condition of the worker or to effectually protest against the deterioration in the condition of the workers. That has been the purpose and the policy of the judges who have issued the injunction against workmen engaged in a dispute with employers—injunctions which would never have been issued against other citizens, or even against the same workmen were they not engaged in a labor dispute with employers. The purpose and policy is to tie the workmen to their work, or in other words, to bring them into a condition of slavery."

QUARRY WORKERS.

Barre, Vt., August 12.—The Quarry Workers' International Union of North America at its recent meeting in Boston, revised its constitution. The Inter-

national dues have been raised from 50 to 60 cents per month, and the initiation fee from \$1.00 to \$3.00 except in the formation of new or reorganized branches. The death benefit has been raised so that the sum now proposed runs from \$50 to \$125, according to length of membership. There has been added an old age exemption and card benefit, which gives any member arriving at the age of 60 years and who has been in good standing for ten years the privilege of taking out a withdrawal card and paid a benefit of \$50 out of the \$125 funeral claim, and shall be exempt from further payment of dues and assessments, and at his death, his legal heirs are to receive any money remaining, providing he has not violated any of the law or regulations of the organization.

A SETTLEMENT TRIBUNAL.

London, August 12.—Sir Charles Macara is promulgating a new scheme for settling labor disputes by giving publicity. The idea is to establish a special department with an advisory board consisting of men who hold the most prominent positions in connection with the great staple industries of the country, both on the side of capital and labor—men who have to deal with the disputes which occur from time to time in these industries. When a deadlock in negotiations is reached, it is suggested that the case be taken before a tribunal capable of giving a judicial decision. Strangely enough, and rather difficult to understand, Sir Charles does not suggest that the tribunal's decision must be accepted by either party to the dispute. This plan is laid in close proximity at least, to compulsory arbitration. Labor men are not enthusiastic over the plan.

CARDIFF STRIKE SETTLED.

London, August 12.—The seamen's and dockers' strike, which threw out of employment 200,000 workmen, has been settled. The seamen had entered into a compact with the dockers to not return to work until a settlement had been reached for the allies. The seamen obtained a settlement first, pending a settlement with the 30,000 dockers, which was finally reached. Women bottle washers, who also went out in support of the seamen, returned to work with an agreement and an advance in wages. 1,000 laundry girls also secured an agreement granting higher wages and improved conditions. The railway fitters and brewery workers also have come to an agreement with their employers and work has resumed. The terms of the Cardiff provisional settlement are, "that

all unions involved shall be officially recognized, except by the Cadriff and Taff-Vale railway companies, who are ready to grant the same recognition to the tippers as is granted by numerous other railways; (2) that no legal proceedings shall be taken by any employer against any workman in respect to cessation of work without notice; (3) that no man, or section of men shall suffer from boycott or victimization on either side for participation in the present strife; (4) the employers agree to meet the men's representatives to consider the various demands and grievances, with a view to speedy settlement. It is further agreed that during the negotiations looking to a settlement of details, no cessation of work shall take place." It is stated that the settlement is looked upon by labor men as very favorable.

PRINTERS IN CONVENTION.

San Francisco, August 12.—The 57th session of the International Typographical Union will open here on August 14th, with an address by Mayor P. H. McCarthy, and remarks from representatives of the daily press, the commercial printing branch of the industry, and from representatives of the local Typographical Union. While the union was organized in 1852, this is the 57th convention that has been held, but it is not the 57th annual gathering. In 1894 the organization adopted the biennial plan and no convention was held in 1895 or in 1897, but a return to annual conventions began in 1898 and have been held yearly since. The report of officers show that for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1910, the membership for the International Union earned an average of \$953 per month. For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1911, the membership earned an average per member \$973. At the end of the fiscal year ending with May, 1911, the average membership was 51,095. The increase in earnings for the last fiscal year reaches \$4,000,000.

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION.

San Francisco, August 12.—A call for the 12th annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor has just been issued. It will be held in Bakerfield, Cal., beginning Monday, October 2d, and continuing in session until the business of the convention has been completed.

OLD AGE PENSION BILLS.

Washington, August 12.—Three old age pension bills and one resolution authorizing and investigation to determine some basis upon which to establish an old

age pension, have been introduced in the House during the present extra session. The first bill, H. R. 4022, was introduced by Congressman Wilson (miner), of Pennsylvania on April 11, 1911. House Resolution No. 96 was introduced by Congressman Buchanan (structural iron worker) of Illinois on April 15, 1911. H. R. 11175 by Congressman Wilson (miner) of Pennsylvania, was introduced June 6, 1911. H. R. 13114 by Congressman Berger of Wisconsin, was introduced on July 31, 1911. Congressman Wilson also introduced an old age pension bill in the Sixty-first Congress on December 14, 1909.

MUST QUIT CHURCH OR UNIONS.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Christian Reform denomination, having seventeen churches and 8,000 members, unanimously adopted the report of the committee of fourteen, which demands that all members of the denomination must resign from labor unions. This denomination takes the position that the oath required cannot be taken by a church member, that the burial section of the ritual is not sufficiently religious and that the organizations are not founded on religion. This action by the Christian Reformers affects 700 of the striking furniture workers in this city, 400 men in Chicago, 400 in Paterson, N. J., and about 300 in various other cities. The church organization referred to is inconsequential and its action is only an instance of intoleration.

MOVE HEADQUARTERS.

Lafayette, Ind., August 12.—The Retail Clerks' International Protective Association has just removed its general offices from Denver, Colo., to this city. It is gratifying to the trade unionists of Lafayette to have the headquarters of this organization located here.

BOSTON BARBERS' STRIKE.

Boston, August 12.—Barbers in about twenty-five of the shops in this city were called out a few days ago to enforce the signing of a new union agreement that calls for an increase of \$1.00 per week in pay, together with bettered conditions. Approximately 300 employers have signed the agreement and others are expected to do within a short time. Nearly seventy are still out, but the organization is making splendid headway.

At Orlando, Fla., wages in the past two years have increased from \$2.40 to \$3.00 per day, and an eight-hour day established.

LABOR BUREAU FOR GEORGIA.

Atlanta, Ga., August 12.—The lower house of the State Legislature has just passed a bill establishing a state labor bureau. Very little opposition was developed against the bill and it is reported that the bill has a good chance to be passed by the Senate and signed by Gov. Hoke Smith.

INJUNCTION ATTACKED.

Des Moines, Ia., Street Railway Company Commences Action to Have Ruling Set Aside.

Des Moines, Iowa, August 12.—Charging that Judge Lawrence De Graff violated the state and federal constitutions when he issued an injunction terminating the street car strike here last Sunday, the Des Moines City Railway Company has filed a motion to dissolve the injunction. In this instance it is hoped that the contentment of the company will be successful. The action of Judge De Graff in granting the injunction upon the application of the City Council in effect is compulsory arbitration, and the definition of compulsory arbitration is involuntary servitude. The right of any judge, or of any authority to compel men to work against their will is not in accord with the inherent rights granted to citizens of this country under the constitution of the United States. If the action of the court in Des Moines can force the company to reinstate the discharged employe, it can likewise force men to remain in the employment of the Street Railway Company. The press dispatches indicate that the employers everywhere are elated over this recent innovation and abuse of the power of the court and talk is rife of an endeavor to seek to have the courts assume in other places the same position as did Judge De Graff. It is the duty of every labor organization to emphatically and insistently protest against this latest conspicuous abuse of power by the Judge.

GRAND JURY IN COURT.

It Is Alleged That the Los Angeles Grand Jury is Remaining in Session to Harass the McNamaras.

Los Angeles, August 12.—The attorneys for the McNamaras have made strong allegations against the members of the Grand Jury before Judge Bordwell. Clarence Darrow stated before the court that "this matter (referring to the McNamara case) is before this court and not before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury is trying no case. It is in session to intimidate, harass and browbeat every

person we bring to Los Angeles to assist our cause. Everyone familiar with this Grand Jury knows its persecutions of other people." The basis for this charge by Darrow was the fact that Geo. Behm, uncle of Ortie McManigal, was arrested on a bench warrant on a citation to show why he should not answer certain questions put to him by the Grand Jury or be adjudged guilty of contempt of court.

MACHINISTS WINNING.

New York, August 12.—The strike of the machinists in this city to establish the eight-hour day is being successful. Aside from the big printing press plant of Hoe & Co., which has made an amicable agreement another large firm employing about 300 machinists has also made a settlement. Every indication points to a complete victory for the machinists. The eight-hour day has been granted on the plan of shortening the hours gradually, it requiring something over a year to reach the ultimate eight-hour working day, but no reduction in wages follows the reduction in hours.

CLERKS WIN STRIKE.

Jasonville, Ind., August 12.—The Retail Clerks' Association of this city, after a vigorous strike, have secured an agreement. The clerks all over the country are becoming militant. May they continue.

THE McNAMARA CASE.

Washington, July 22.—The American Federation of Labor is now having manufactured a very large number of buttons on which will be the inscription "Justice for the McNamaras," together with J. J. McNamara's picture, with the word "Kidnapped" in the lower portion of the circle. These buttons are to be distributed in all parts of the country, to be sold at five cents each. Stamps about one-third larger than the postage stamp are also being prepared, these also to carry the photo of J. J. McNamara, with an appropriate inscription. These stamps are designed to be used on the backs of envelopes, the postal regulations prohibiting their use on the address side. They will be sold for one cent each. In addition there is to be distributed a very large number of leaflets containing an appeal for funds. Orders for buttons and stamps will be filled immediately upon application to headquarters, at Washington, D. C.

At Sacramento, Cal., cement finishers secured increase of 50 cents per day and mixers 25 cents per day.

DOLD RE-ELECTED.

Chicago, July 22.—Charles Dold, for the past thirteen years president of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union, has been re-elected to that position for the ensuing four years. The convention of the organization just held levied an assessment of 25 cents per member in aid of the McNamara defense fund.

DUNCAN'S ITINERARY.

Delegate to International Secretariat at Budapest Will Visit Many of the Cities of Europe.

Washington, July 22.—James Duncan, delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the International Secretariat at Budapest, who sailed for Liverpool on July 12, will visit the following cities: After leaving Liverpool he will go to Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds and New Castle, then to Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Birmingham, London via New Haven, Dieppe, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, The Hague, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Venice, Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, Genoa, Turin, Bern, Zurich, Munich, Frankford, Mayence, then down the Rhine to Cologne, Paris, London, York, New Castle (attend British Trades Congress), Dublin, Belfast, and sailing on the return trip from Liverpool September 23d on the Mauretania.

GOMPERS IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, July 22.—President Gompers in accepting the invitation of the San Francisco Labor Council to deliver a number of speeches in California, advised the Labor Council to prepare his itinerary. It has been decided that President Gompers shall deliver an address in this city on Labor Day and then proceed to Los Angeles to address a meeting to be called in his honor. Other speaking dates as yet have not been decided upon.

FAVORS RURAL CARRIERS' INCREASE.

Washington, July 22.—Congressman Roddenbery of Georgia has introduced a bill providing that carriers on rural routes under 20 miles in length shall be paid a minimum sum of \$1,000 per year, with \$50 per annum to be paid for each additional mile or major fraction thereof above 20 miles and up to 24; and \$25 per annum per mile above 24 miles. It is also provided that substitute carriers shall receive the same compensation as regular carriers for like service performed.

RAILWAY STRIKE IMMINENT.

London, July 22.—Members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants employed by the North-Eastern Railway are urging all non-unionists employed by the company to become members. The union shop is contemplated in the near future. It is the intention to refuse to work with non-unionists. The A. S. R. S. is a very strong trade union, with a membership of over 75,000, and with an invested surplus of \$2,225,000.

RESUME WORK.

Manchester, July 22.—After being idle for three weeks, 500 employes of the Gorton Rubber Company at Openshaw and Droylsden have resumed work. These employes refused to sign an agreement allowing themselves to be searched, and ceased work. The Company has acceded to the demand of the union and withdrawn the objectionable order.

ORGANIZATION WAVE.

San Juan, P. R., July 22.—The unions of Porto Rico are not only growing, but new ones are being established. During the last two months twelve new unions have been organized, with many others in prospect.

PLUMBERS DISCHARGED.

Spectacular Arrest and Incarceration of Union Officials Results in Dismissal of Cases.

Chicago, July 22.—With the usual amount of noise it was announced a few days ago that Messrs. O'Donnell, Kearney and Garvi had been arrested and committed to jail without bonds on the charge of murder. These gentlemen are officials of the Chicago Plumbers' Union. Subsequently, upon being brought into court, upon motion of the State's Attorney, the men were dismissed, there being no evidence to hold them on the charge, their innocence being clearly proven.

AFTER P. O. DEPARTMENT.

Two Bills Have Been Introduced in House of Representatives Prohibiting Usurpation of Rights of Government Employes.

Washington, July 22.—Mr. Clark of Florida, has introduced two bills, both upon the same subject, one providing "that no head of a department of the Government of the United States, nor any other federal official, shall issue any order or promulgate any rule which tends to prohibit in any way the right

of Government employes to petition the Congress with relation to any matter relating to the public service." A penalty of \$1,000 is provided for the first offense, and for the second, impeachment is provided. In the companion bill it is provided "that no order or rule of any department of the government of the United States shall have the force and effect of a law of the United States."

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

New York, July 22.—The fifty-first annual report of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners shows the following benefits distributed to its members during the year 1910: Unemployed benefits, \$315,665; sick benefits, \$185,525; tool insurance, \$14,495; trade privileges, \$6,540; accident benefits, \$18,175; superannuation benefits, \$268,080; death benefits, \$31,880; benevolent grants, \$8,340; total amount paid in benefits since 1860, \$18,159,490. Thomas Atkinson has just been returned for the fifteenth term as secretary to the United States Executive Board.

APPOINTED ON COMMISSION.

Albany, N. Y., July 22.—Governor Dix has appointed Samuel Gompers a member of the Commission to investigate the conditions under which manufacture is carried on in cities of the first and second class. The appointment carries with it a lot of hard work, but no salary or emoluments of any kind whatever.

A COMPLETE VICTORY.

New York, July 22.—The piano action makers employed by Wassle & Co., of this city, who have been on strike for five weeks against a reduction in wages, have scored a complete victory. The strikers, as a result of an award by an arbitration committee, were returned the victors.

THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

The Seamen in Various Countries Have Gained Concessions and a More Thorough Organization is Assured.

Washington, July 22.—A wide scope of country being affected by the seamen's strike, it is difficult to compute accurately the sum total of advances made, yet from fragmentary reports received from England, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Sweden, much favorable news comes. At present the strike seems to be centered in Great Britain, Belgium and Holland. No general strike movement has been on in the United

States. In Germany many agreements have been entered into with the ship owners. The Denmark seamen are still negotiating for agreements. In Norway a bill is being discussed in Parliament, and, if adopted, will largely meet the situation. In Sweden the unions of seamen are yet suffering from the crippled condition in which a previous struggle left them. The International Transport Workers' Federation, while it has not officially sanctioned the strike, has issued an appeal for financial assistance. It is understood, however, that if any attempt is made to transport labor from one country to another, with a view to strike breaking, the Federation will take action. The strike does not appear to be general, even in Great Britain, Belgium and Holland, but there has been a series of sectional strikers which have met with apparent success. The most intense situation has been at Liverpool, Manchester and Hull, where the other water front trades have in a measure combined to assist the seamen.

One prominent feature is the remarkable revival in England of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, which has, during this difficulty, rapidly increased in membership and effectiveness. The great difficulty experienced by the International Transport Workers' Federation is the fact that the organizations comprising the Federation are not well organized. The character of employment of seamen makes it exceedingly difficult to marshal these men into a strong and effective organization. Taken as a whole, however, the Seamen's strike has been of immense value, not only in effecting advances in wages and bettered conditions, but it has been the means of bringing many seamen into the organization.

LOCKED OUT TAILORS.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 22.—A number of union tailors have been locked out in this city in an effort to force the tailors to increase the working day from nine to ten hours. A nine-hour day was agreed to in May and a contract to this effect was to have been signed on August 17th. The firm, however, has violated its agreement and locked out the men.

ORIENTALS BARRED.

Agreement Entered Into Between Seamen's Union and United Fruit Company of Intense Interest.

New York, July 22.—That the Seamen's Union is making substantial headway was emphasized when an agreement was entered into between it and the United Fruit Company, whereby the Company

agrees to hereafter abandon the policy of employing Chinese sailors. A strike took place which affected this company's vessels in various ports, and when agreement noted was reached, it carried an advanced wage scale satisfactory to the men, and also a provision that hereafter the Company will hire all its crews from the Seamen's Union direct.

NATIONAL STRIKE IMMINENT.

London, July 22.—A partial report of the strike ballot returns from the Northumberland miners already indicates a solid sentiment in favor of tendering notice and asking the General Miners' Federation to order a national strike.

OCEAN RATES GO UP.

London, July 22.—The transatlantic steamship lines have increased the saloon and second cabin passenger rates \$2.50. In order that there be no diminution in immigrants, the steerage rates will remain the same.

PRIME MINISTER FISHER.

London, July 22.—The Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Fisher, the iron worker, in an address at Caxton Hall, referring to England as the mother country said: "The time has come when a better distribution of wealth must take place, and it can make safe, steady progress by legislation and economic administration. It is incumbent upon the old mother of parliaments to take the lead. We in the self-governing colonies would be proud if she did so, but claim the right to step out in our own way."

MORE UNION BUSTERS.

Manufacturers' Association of Brewers' Equipment and Supplies Has Just Been Organized.

Chicago, July 22.—To add to the galaxy of union busters' associations, now comes the Manufacturer's Association of Brewers' Equipment and Supplies. In a letter just issued by this "infant" association, the opening explanatory sentence gives a full view of its intended scope:

"At the United States Brewers' Association convention, held last June in Washington, D. C., certain labor union organizations made an attempt to have the Brewer's Association declare itself to purchase machinery and supplies only from such manufacturers who employ union labor exclusively in their factories. To discourage the employers in considering such a proposition, the manufacturers present in Washington, at the

time hastily organized the Manufacturers' Association of Brewers' Equipment and Supplies to demonstrate to them that manufacturers were practically a unit against such an action. Strength in numbers that attended this meeting made an impression which caused the labor committee of the Brewers' Association to pigeonhole the demand of the union and it was not discussed before the open meeting. The consensus of opinion at the time was that the manufacturers desired to operate open shops and it is the desire of this association to foster and promote this attitude."

There has been a growing sentiment that the United States Brewers' Association should purchase equipment and supplies from houses that are not antagonistic to union labor, and this sentiment is rapidly on the increase.

LABOR IN URUGUAY.

Washington, July 22.—From every country in the world comes news of the movement of workmen. In Uruguay there is being proposed, and with an assurance of adoption, an eight-hour working day for all workmen, including industrial and commercial employees; one day rest after every six working days, state pension for working women just before and after confinement, during which period they will not be allowed to work, such pension to be paid by the state pending legislation on insurance and workmen's savings banks; provision for special inspectors to see that the provisions of the law are observed in factories, workshops and offices.

SENTENCED FOR CONTEMPT.

Colorado Judge Inflicts Punishment on Fourteen Union Miners of Fine and Jail Penalties.

Denver, July 22.—Fourteen union coal miners from the Northern coal fields of the state, on strike for a number of months, have been sentenced for contempt of court for an alleged violation of the court's injunction. The sentences range in severity from a \$250 fine to one year in jail. Attorneys for the miners were denied the right of appeal to the Supreme Court, but were given thirty days to file a bill of exceptions.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Transformation of Monarchy of Portugal to a Republic Secures Workmen the Right to Strike.

Lisbon, July 22.—Dr. Antonio Jose d'Almeida, the minister of the interior of the new republic of Portugal, is the

editor of the new conservative paper Republica, and is a great orator. He is great influence with the laboring people. It was he who promulgated the "right to strike" law, giving the workmen in Portugal the right to quit their employment. A strike followed by the railway employees, but Dr. d'Almeida, by his great influence and fairness, brought about an amicable adjustment of the controversy, the workmen receiving a satisfactory settlement.

LABORERS WIN.

Canton, N. Y., July 22.—All the workmen on the Canton-Dekalb Junction state road, went on strike recently for higher wages. Following a very short contest the men received the increased asked for, which was a raise from \$1.75 to \$1.85, while the quarry and crushermen got \$2.00 instead of \$1.85 per day.

MERITORIOUS APPOINTMENT.

East Liverpool, O., July 22.—T. J. Duffy, President for many years of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, has just been appointed a member of the Employers' Liability Commission of this state. Mr. Duffy is splendidly equipped to act in the capacity of commissioner, from his extensive knowledge of the labor movement. The appointment made is for two years.

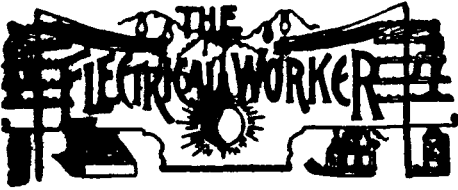
Printers of Cedar Rapids, Ia., advanced their wages to \$18 per week, with two-year contract.

WORK THAT COUNTS.

A Large Independent Organization Has Been Convinced That Its Best Interests Are With Its Craft International.

New York, July 22.—The American Brotherhood, an independent organization of blacksmiths in this city, has, by a unanimous vote, decided to affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers. This organization is one of the strongest and contains among its membership a high class of mechanics receiving the very best wages and conditions. President Kline, of the International Brotherhood, has been seeking the affiliation of this organization for over a year and his efforts have now been crowned with success. No acrimonious feeling has been engendered and the result of closing up the ranks in New York City is a most fortunate occurrence.

Painters of Oklahoma City, Okla., increased wages 5 cents per hours.



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PETER W. COLLINS, Editor,
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"THIRD DEGREE" CONDEMNED.

Committee of United States Senate Re-
port on the Administration of Crimi-
nal Law by Federal Officials.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The senate adopted April 30, 1910, a senate resolution, No. 186, "to inquire into and report to the senate facts as to the alleged practice of administering what is known as the third degree ordeal, by officers or employes of the United States, for the purpose of extorting from those charged with crime statements and confessions, and also as to any other practices tending to prevent or impair the fair and judicial administration of the criminal law." This committee reported to the senate August 4, 1911. The committee report states (referring to the police of the District of Columbia) "in one instance a policeman of the metropolitan police force was proved to have been guilty of gross brutality inflicted on an innocent citizen, in an attempt to arrest another citizen. This officer was afterward convicted and discharged from the force." In another part of the report it is stated "these examinations and investigations are carried on by all departments of the government by detective agencies and by the police forces in the different states and municipalities. From the nature of the case there is no witness to it except the police officer conducting the examination and the prisoner himself, and from the nature of the case, convincing evidence of brutality would be difficult to obtain. Whatever may be the facts as to the alleged administration of the so-called "third degree" by the police of the states and cities, in the opinion of the committee, the congress of the United States is lacking in authority to legislate concerning the alleged practice, except when it is practiced by officers or employes of the United States."

The committee report stated that the practice of hurrying accused men from one state to another, without giving them an opportunity to be heard, should be prevented by prohibiting extradition until after the lapse of a certain number of days, or by some other effective plan. The concluding portion of the report is strong in character and is as follows:

"If the court before whom the person charged with crime is brought in reality has no jurisdiction and the person is deprived of any opportunity to test that question, by reason of his hasty transportation to, and custody in, a remote part of the United States, he has, to all intents and purposes, been kidnapped, and such person would seem to have been deprived of his liberty without due process of law. We therefore recommend to the consid-



eration of congress, whether congress cannot constitutionally provide some remedy against the possibility of injustice in the execution of extradition under clause 2 of section 2 of article 4 of the constitution of the United States, either by providing that the person so charged with crime shall not be removed from the state from which he is brought within a certain number of days, thus affording him an opportunity to test the validity of his arrest and extradition in habeas corpus proceedings, or in some other manner if authority for such other exists.'

The United States supreme court recently handed down a decision in the dissolution of the American tobacco trust. How far the officers of this gigantic corporation will carry out the orders of this decision remains to be seen. If Union men and the general tobacco consuming public had consistently done their duty towards humanity by refusing to purchase any tobaccos, snuff or cigarettes manufactured by this gigantic octopus there would not have been any necessity of a decision of this character.

This corporation has been incorporated in New Jersey for four hundred and seventy-five million of dollars, and in the past year paid fifty per cent. dividends on that enormous amount of capital. Does the tobacco consuming public know under what conditions those tobaccos are manufactured? In the southern factories, principally through the Carolinas, Maryland and Virginia they operate some of the largest under their control. Of those employed, about fifty per cent. are children working long hours and for almost starvation wages, including the men where the maximum wage is about \$6.00 per week. Also during the hot summer months the windows are closed to keep tobacco from drying, no consideration for the poor unfortunates who are compelled to be in their employ.

This company will not, under any circumstances, employ members of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, or members of any other organization if known to hold a union card. Who is responsible for the conditions of which I have quoted above? The Union man, or card man rather, who will openly boast of his membership as a Union man and then purchase non-union tobaccos, for every five-cent package of tobacco which does not bear the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union goes to increase the profits of this gigantic corporation and the employment of mere children at starvation wages.

Has the Union man ever taken into consideration that he himself is an employer of labor through his purchasing power? Believing that the Union mine, mill or

factory is conducive for the best interests of mankind through organization and higher wages and shorter hours for those employed, then why not try and help your brother organizations by being consistent and insisting on the label on every article they purchase. Remember your obligation, "I shall never knowingly wrong a member or see one wronged if in my power to prevent it." Well, if you believe in your obligation, remember that every necessity of life you purchase that does not bear the Union Label wrongs some member of another organization. See that your dealer handles union labeled tobaccos; insist upon it and use no other, for you will then know that you are not becoming a partner to some institution that is deriving profits through drudgery and degradation of their unfortunate employees, and at the risk of public health.

To organized labor and our friends, we appeal to you if you want to help the Tobacco Workers in their fight against the gigantic monopoly, the tobacco trust, look for the Union Label on all tobaccos, snuff and cigarettes you purchase, and remember the emblem of labor is "Union Label Justice, Fraternity and Humanity."

Yours fraternally,

A. McANDREW.

PORTO RICO INTERESTED.

San Juan, P. R., July 22.—Arrangements are being perfected to hold a large McNamara protest meeting. Money is also being collected to assist in defraying the expenses of the coming trial.

LOOM FIXERS' STRIKE.

Fall River, Mass., July 22.—The loom fixers at the Flint Mill are out on strike. The fixers claim that they have been overworked and that it is a physical impossibility to comply with the wishes of the mill management in the amount of work demanded and to do the work as it should be done.

Carpenters at Wakefield and Reading, Mass., secured an advance from \$3.28 to \$3.82 per day.

A new steel bridge to be built by the Southern Pacific railroad in Sacramento, Cal., will be constructed by union labor.

The city council of Murphysboro, Ill., passed a resolution giving preference to union labor on all city work.

At East Chicago, Ind., teamsters secured an increase of \$5.00 per month.

At Cairo, Ill., painters secured an increase of \$3.00 per week through strike.

JUDGMENT IS FORECASTED

Justice Wright Will Probably Reimpose Jail Sentences in Alleged Contempt of Court Cases---Rulings Are Significant---Determination of Court to Finally Deprive Labor Officials of Their Liberty Apparent

Washington, July 22.—If there had lingered any doubt in the minds of anyone interested in having set aside the jail sentences imposed upon Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell, that doubt has been dispelled. Immediately subsequent to the decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court, and even before it was possible to procure the official decision, Justice Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who sentenced to jail the above officials, took steps to re-impose the sentences which had been set aside by the United States Supreme Court. A committee of attorneys, comprising those who were active in the prosecution of the Federation officials, was instructed to investigate and report whether in its opinion there had been a contempt committed. This committee reported and July 17th, 1911, was the date set when President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Vice-President Mitchell were summoned into court to show cause why they should not be held in contempt. When the officers of the American Federation of Labor appeared in court their attorneys took the position that the committee had been exercising a judicial function, and that, in the exercise of that function by prejudiced men, the ends of justice could not be reached, and a motion was made by attorney Ralston to set aside the report of the committee.

Judge Parker then made the following statement:

"A prosecuting attorney is in the eye of the law, an unprejudiced representative of the people, even of the man accused, and it is his duty to see that the accused be not prosecuted, if, in his judgment, the prosecution would be an injustice and in vain, and it is for that reason that the courts, sensitive of their own honor and dignity, have ever taken pains, unless the contempt were committed in the immediate presence of the court, to have an investigation, judicial in its character, to see whether or not, not whether a contempt had been technically committed, but whether under all of the circumstances the person should be charged with having committed the crime of contempt of court."

It had been contended by the attorneys for the accused that the committee was composed of men who were employed by the American Anti-Boycott Association, whose sole mission was to prosecute organized labor. Taking up

that phase of the question, Judge Parker said:

"My learned friend (Mr. Davenport) has admitted here purposely what our papers tend to show and that it, that he was counsel for the American Anti-Boycott Association * * * that that association takes up and prosecutes cases nation wide in their character against the organization of labor on the other hand. He is in that position now. He was in that position representing this association when entrusted with this high duty by your Honor. He sat upon and investigated, not merely what was done, but with the purpose of investigating and recommending whether this tremendously powerful weapon of the court, which is so seldom used that the Supreme Court of the United States says it is sparingly employed, to say whether, under the circumstances, proceedings should be taken charging men of character and standing with having committed a crime. Therefore, it seems to me, and I submit it most humbly to your honor, that the dignity of the courts, of which we are so justly proud in this country, is best maintained by preserving, even at the expense of annoyance and trouble, that orderly procedure by which there is brought comely to the court after a judicial investigation by members of the bar who represent no clients, to advise the court on their professional honor that in their judgment there should be some one charged with the offense of criminal contempt."

Justice Wright, in passing upon the motion offered by Attorney Ralston made it convincingly clear as to what will be the final outcome of the case. The following by Justice Wright epitomizes the prediction made:

"Passing the question whether or not they (the committee) had possessed any judicial functions as to the idea already put forward, the court has no knowledge, of course, of what the testimony may be in these proceedings. There may be some and there may be none, but the court who heard the testimony in the prior proceeding could not doubt there was reasonable ground to believe that a contempt of court had been committed, and if this committee had reported adversely, I do not think the court's duty would have permitted it to receive the report. Those iterations are utterly independent of the outcome of this proceeding, because, as I have indicated, the court can not say in advance what evidence will be produced in the future."

Attorney Ralston said: "If your honor please, we desire to note an exception to your honor's order overruling the motion. Your honor, a moment ago, stated that if these gentlemen had made a different conclusion and had reported that no contempt had been committed you would not have accepted the report, because your honor has evidence that it had been committed."

The Court: "No, I said there was reasonable ground to believe a contempt had been committed."

Attorney Ralston: "I understood your Honor to use a stronger expression than that."

The Court: "That is what I intended."

Attorney Ralston: "I desire then, with all due respect, in view of the expressions from the bench, to except to being obliged on behalf of my clients, to submit further motions before your

Honor. We submit that for your Honor's judgment."

The Court: "You submit what?"

Attorney Ralston: "I submit to your Honor's judgment whether under the circumstances we shall be obliged on behalf of the respondents to proceed further before your Honor."

The Court: "I do not exactly know what you mean by 'proceed further.'"

Attorney Ralston: "We are ready to proceed. As we conceive it, your Honor has expressed an opinion which we would certainly at least have great difficulty in overcoming, and in view of that expression of opinion, we submit the question to your Honor as to whether we should further proceed with the next step in this case before your Honor, and whether your Honor should not certify the matter to some other member of the court."

The Court: "You may proceed."

LONE WORKER FAILS

Professor D. A. McCabe of the department of economics of the Catholic University of Washington, was one of the ten speakers at a recent meeting held in Baltimore to discuss the labor problem. Among those who took part in the discussion were Samuel Gompers, William D. Huller, president of the National Brotherhood of Carpenters, and Rev. Charles Stelzle, superintendent of the department of church and labor of the home mission board of the Presbyterian church. Professor McCabe said in part:

"The attitude of the economists toward the trades union movement is one of general recognition of the necessity of organization and of approval of the aims of trades unionism. This approval does not extend, however, to all the methods and policies pursued by the various unions. To the economist the trades union is an agency for collective bargaining, and the general proposition that collective bargaining as a means of securing and retaining fair wages, reasonable hours and conditions of employment, physically and morally sound, is absolutely necessary under our present industrial conditions and admits of little doubt. The individual workman, relying on his individual strength and resources alone, cannot compete truly with the employer in the labor market.

"Without a knowledge of the conditions obtaining in that market and without sufficient resources to take advantage of that knowledge if he had it, with pressing need for employment to meet his own wants and those of his family, the wage earner cannot be on a par in bargaining strength with an employer acquainted with the dif-

ficulty of his position and little concerned as to whether he employs this particular workman.

"In most cases the employer cannot afford to be generous. He has to cut down expenses at every possible point to meet competition or to satisfy stockholders clamorous for dividends. The union which enforces good wages throughout the trade confers as great a benefit upon the honest employer as upon the honest workman. So long, therefore, and in so far as the trades union, through collective bargaining, secures to wage earners fair wages, reasonable hours and decent conditions of employment, and does this without resort to violence or coercion, it is working in the direction of economic and social purpose.

"The part that trades unionism has played in securing the great betterment which has come about in the condition of working men and women in the past half or three-quarters of a century is deserving of the highest commendation. The trades unions have made a highly creditable fight against low wages, long hours and the exploitation of the labor of women and children. In that fight unfortunately there have been too many instances of violence, of coercion and of perversion of the higher aims of trades unionism to the selfish advantage of individuals. Yet the principles for which the great body of trades unionists fought were just, their aspirations high, and the balance on the side of economic and social good has been large.

"With the avowed aims of trades unionism—the maintenance of fair wages, reasonable hours and safe and sanitary con-

ditions of employment—there is little quarrel. Employers will admit that wages should be fair and hours reasonable. The difference of opinion comes on the question of what constitutes fair wages and what is a reasonable number of hours for a nominal workday. It is in answering this question that the teachings of the economist should be valuable to the trades unionist. The latter is generally so far immersed in the actual business of wage earning, so deeply imbued with a sense of the righteousness of his cause and sometimes so carried away with the newly found strength in combi-

nation that he cannot appreciate the general economic conditions which prevent the employer from granting his demands or force the results of forced concessions upon the future of his trade or locality.

"He fails to realize sufficiently that the wages any employer can afford to pay are limited by the prices he receives and that when the limit beyond which the employer cannot afford to go is reached a withdrawal of labor or the enforcement of further demands will force the employer to leave that locality, go out of business or at least curtail his production."

PLEA FOR TOILERS

Speaking before the Civic Club of New Bedford, Mass., Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S. J., president of Boston college, made a forceful appeal for the rights of the man who works. The club before which Father Gasson spoke includes in its membership many of the wealthy employers of New Bedford, and in addressing these men the speaker said:

"Treat the toiler as a human being, not as a machine. Let us be prepared to forego part of our profits. The laborer must be able to live with his family in comfort. That is the test of the fair wage.

"If my principle of fair wage was followed out, the laboring man would have the opportunity to lay aside money for his declining days, but based on present conditions I think you will agree with me that after paying rent, clothing and other necessities he has little chance to save. I know in Boston a man who married on a salary of \$6 a week. What chance has he to lay anything aside?

"The difficulties between capital and labor arise because most of our laws favor the capitalist and not the laborer. If more laboring men were sent to the halls of legislation it would be better for labor. The trouble is that the majority of capitalists do not admit the rights of labor. They treat men in the way they handle bales of cotton. How can this condition be remedied? By educating the community so that the right kind of men are sent to the halls of legislation.

"The men who deserve the respect of others is the man of labor. The dignity of manhood has been found where there has been labor.

"Another point is found in the fact that when a man is truly industrious, he is happy. It is the unhappy people who are the drones.

"The nation's glory and strength consists in the true valuation of labor. When a nation despises labor and people come to consider labor as a nonentity, decay is sure to follow.

"If labor is necessary for the conduct of life, what would be the return for that labor? Unless the actions of employers toward their employees are permeated by the fundamental principles of justice, we shall certainly have an economic misunderstanding and an economic war.

"There is a tendency to regard the laboring man as a machine. The machine gives out energy and you put a value on it and say it is worth so much to you. Following on that principle you say the laboring man here is a machine. What does the laborer give? Machine energy or the energy which cannot be classified as machine energy?

"You know that his labor is human energy, vitalized energy, the energy of a human being. Therefore I say that in trying to appraise the doings of man, we should bear in mind if we would be perfectly just, what return can you make for the output of vital energy—that which will replace the vital energy expended?

"What a man gives if he is a true toiler, is the best of his life's energy. You should give him the best in return. To take from a man the cream of his life and give him back a poor wage, is that the law of justice? You are treating him as a machine.

"The great principle is in establishing a fair wage to the laborer. We must give him what will support him and his family, not on a starvation scale, but in comfort. Unless the laborer can live in respectable surroundings, have nourishing food, support his family, we are not giving him sufficient."—Ex.

At Pekin, Ill., teamsters secured an increase of \$1.50 per week.

Get the fellow who works with you in to the Union.

WHAT, WHY AND HOW

The Central Union Label Council is a forward step in the Union Label movement, and, as in any departure from the beaten path, its sponsors and adherents should be ready and willing to impart, to those asked to co-operate with them, full information as to what it is, and what its objects are, why it is, and how it proposes to attain its objective.

WHAT—The Council is composed of Unions having labels, stamps, buttons, store or shop cards to designate their product or occupation. It is supported by a per capita tax of one cent per month. It has established headquarters in a central location and has already become a clearing house of information relative to Union Label products and where they can be obtained. It is a central body whose sole function is to conduct a persistent, consistent, continuous campaign for Union products and workers, and is absolutely free from all jurisdictional disputes. Its officers and the delegates from the affiliated Unions are all experienced Label workers.

OBJECTS—The objects of this organization shall be to promote the purchasing of Union Label goods and the patronizing of Union members in all trades and occupations here represented by all men and women affiliated with Labor Unions and all persons friendly thereto; to conduct a campaign of education along these lines; to familiarize the membership of all affiliated Unions with the various Union Labels the lines of goods bearing the same, the places where such goods can be obtained; and to urge upon them the importance of purchasing no other.—Art. II, Constitution.

WHY—Because the Label is a business proposition and should be handled in a businesslike way. Because the methods hereto followed in the Label propaganda have been wasteful of energy, time and money; each craft has devoted all its efforts to its own particular Label, and very little of the spirit of co-operation has been manifested. Because the proper use of their *purchasing power* is the most

effective method Union members have of facilitating the work of organization. Because of the increased feeling of self-reliance that will spring from their realization of the fact that in their purchasing power lies possibilities of progress unthought of. Because the strike and the boycott, destructive in intention and effect, have been to a great degree superseded by the injunction-proof Union Label, which is constructive in action.

HOW—By promoting co-operation and fraternity among all the Unions to the end that all the members may become as well organized in their purchasing capacity as they now are in their productive capacity. By enlisting the aid of the women of the Union members' family; they cannot strike, but they can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the Label—the striker's place may be filled, but there is no substitute for the Union Label. By co-operating with all societies and associations interested in the improvement of industrial conditions through the abolition of the sweatshop, the unsanitary factory, tenement-house, Chinese and child labor, and by demonstrating to such societies and associations that each of these evils has its antidote in the Union Label. By constructive missionary work of the same nature as the course of lectures on the Label, accompanied by motion pictures, already arranged for by the Council, to be delivered in halls throughout the city—the only expense to the Council being that of advertising. By its assembly district plan of operation, to be under the direction and supervision of the officers of the Council, which will put a Label boosting headquarters in every neighborhood and furnish an inexpensive method of keeping the public informed as to where label goods may be bought.

The work of the Council will redound to the advantage of your organization. Detailed information may be obtained by addressing Peter J. Brady, secretary, room 309, Pulitzer building, New York City.

Belleville, (Ill.) carpenters secured Saturday half holiday and two-year agreement, with 5 cents per hour increase in 1912.

If you do not perform your part of the obligation which you have taken, how is it possible you should expect the others to do theirs.

Newburg, (N. Y.) carpenters have just secured substantial increase.

CHEER UP.

There's a world of consolation

In the smile that won't come off;

Try to wear it good and plenty,

Though some folks may scorn and scoff.

Get the best the world can give you

As you plod along each day,

And enjoy each hallowed blessing

As we live besides the way.

—Amalgamated Sheet Metal Worker.

CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, D. C., July 21, 1911.
To All Central Bodies:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—Upon the urgent request of the officers of the international unions which have their headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., the executive council of the American Federation of Labor took upon itself the responsibility for the defense of the kidnapped men now incarcerated in California and the prosecution of the kidnappers.

At its recent meeting the executive council called in the officers of the various departments of the American Federation of Labor for consideration and to devise ways and means and a plan of action in regard to these cases.

The executive council also had the advice of eminent counsel already retained in these cases. A conference was held at Indianapolis, June 28-29, in which the officers of a large number of international unions participated and the ways and means and plan of action of the executive council of the A. F. of L. and its departments, were fully approved and additional recommendations made. Without entering into details the following are the essential features:

That international unions endeavor to secure contributions from the members of their locals in the sum of not less than twenty-five cents each. That local unions directly affiliated to the A. F. of L. by charter be requested to contribute the sum of not less than twenty-five cents per member; and that central bodies select committees for the purpose of collecting funds from workers and friends who do not contribute through the channels of their local or international organizations, and forward their contributions regularly and promptly to Frank Morrison, secretary, American Federation of Labor.

That the subject-matter of the outrageous kidnapping and all the facts of the persecution be discussed at each meeting of all state and city central bodies and the delegates urged to take the matter up at all meetings of their local unions, and there urge the importance and immediate necessity of raising sufficient funds to properly conduct the kidnapping prosecution and the McNamara defense.

That inasmuch as there exists widespread misinformation as to the illegal and outrageous kidnapping of the McNamara brothers and the denial to them of the constitutional rights guaranteed to persons suspected of crime and in further-

ance of the ends of justice there now exists an urgent necessity to arouse public interest and in giving widespread publicity to the unscrupulous and illegal methods which were employed, we, therefore, urge all central labor bodies to arrange for public meetings of protest.

That Labor Day be celebrated more earnestly and generally than ever by demonstrations and addresses as well as the features of sociability and that the proceeds of these celebrations be devoted to the legal defense of "the McNamara case," and the prosecution of the kidnappers.

That an appeal be made to the labor press to receive contributions from others than union men who are contributing through their local or international unions.

A committee on ways and means for the McNamara defense and the kidnapping prosecution was created, consisting of the undersigned, as well as secretary Frank Morrison, president Frank M. Ryan of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, James Short and William J. Spencer, president and secretary of the Building Trades Department; James O'Connell and A. J. Barnes, president and secretary of the Metal Trades Department; and John B. Lennon and Thomas F. Tracy, president and secretary of the Union Label Trades Department.

This committee has under advisement other additional means for raising funds to properly defend the McNamaras, as well as the prosecution of the kidnappers and to make kidnapping forever impossible of recurrence.

The prosecution, or more properly speaking, the persecutors, have at their back the unlimited wealth and power of corporate interests. The liberty and the lives of our men must not be frittered away for want of ample means. The best legal talent, faithful to their clients and our cause, have been retained. It is easily conceivable that it requires more work and ability, entailing more expense, to unearth and expose false accusations than it requires to manufacture them. Upon labor is imposed a difficult and tremendous responsibility, which it is our purpose not to evade in the slightest degree, but it will be necessary for the great rank and file of the organized labor movement of America to respond in hearty accord, generosity and promptness with every effort and suggestion made.

All central bodies are, therefore, appealed to to select committees for the purpose of collecting and securing funds from workers and friends who do not contribute through the channels of their local or international unions.

There are a large number of workers so situated and there are numerous friends of the cause of justice, right, and humanity who would be glad to contribute toward affording ample defense and to proceed against the kidnapers and to make these outrages impossible for the future.

Sincerely hoping that the importance of these matters may appeal to the judgment and the conscience of all central bodies and that sympathetic and energetic co-operation may result therefrom, I have the honor to remain, in behalf of the McNamara Ways and Means Committee,

Yours fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Springfield, Ill., July 3, 1911.

To All Members of the I. B. E. W.:

Greeting—In this issue you will find circular sent out by the Ways and Means Committee for the McNamara Defense and Kidnapping Prosecution Fund. It is the duty of every member to contribute immediately the amount requested of him as the attorneys for the McNamara boys are under a very heavy expense preparing for their trial and the prosecution of those responsible for the kidnapping of J. J. McNamara from the city of Indianapolis, in violation of the laws of the state of Indiana, and without allowing them the rights that are guaranteed by law to every citizen of our country.

The questions involved are ones that will have great bearing upon the future welfare of the labor movement, for if private detectives are allowed to break into the offices of our organizations with the connivance of some antagonistic public official, and take our records therefrom or place therein their manufactured evidence and get away with it, we will be in continual turmoil as the enemies of our movement will see to it that we are kept defending our rights in similar litigation which will prevent us from using our energies in bettering the conditions of our members.

The employers' associations that are endeavoring to disrupt our movement have created an enormous fund for the prosecution of the McNamara case. It therefore behooves every trade unionist of our country to respond promptly with his lit-

tle mite to assure the McNamara boys a fair trial.

If it is possible for your local to donate immediately a sum equal to not less than twenty-five cents per member do so, as the money is needed now. Then, your local can reimburse your treasury by assessment or any other legal means the local may determine.

Every man is innocent of any crime in the eyes of every true American until he is proven guilty thereof, and it is our duty to guarantee the McNamara brothers a fair trial and we feel sure that despite the manufactured evidence that will be forthcoming that they will be proven innocent when the trial occurs.

It is not so much a question of whether the McNamaras are guilty or innocent of the crimes charged, as it is the future protection of all trade unionists from the hands of private detective agencies working under the instruction of enemies of our movement assisted by dishonest public officials.

We urge upon you to do your duty in this case and do it immediately. Send contributions to Frank Morrison, secretary, A. F. of L., Ouray building, Washington, D. C.

Fraternally yours

F. J. McNULTY,
International President.

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find copy of resolutions, passed at meeting of Central Labor Union, of the District of Columbia, on Monday evening, July 24, in regard to the new development of the proposed arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, brought about by the change in the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

That change was admittedly made to facilitate a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Japan, which would bring us face to face with the menace of coolie labor. These treaties are backed by the capitalists for their own purposes, and their zeal for the "peace of the world" is only a mask to conceal their real purpose. Even now, while talking of peace on this side of the Atlantic, England is preparing for war with Germany, and it is not for the interests of the American workingman that our government should be tied up in any kind of a treaty with either of the countries that may be at war soon.

I would therefore ask that your Union pass these resolutions, or ones similar in purport. It is certainly reasonable to ask that the genuineness of the peace movement be tested by postponing the treaty with England until treaties identical in scope and character will all the countries that may go to war have been

negotiated and laid before the senate at the same time.

Fraternally yours

JOHN B. COLPOYS,

Secretary Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia.

MILTON SNELLINGS,

President Central Labor Union.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas President Taft has announced that an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, covering questions of national honor and vital interests, will be ready for submission to the senate in a few days, and he expressed the hope that other nations might soon follow the example, and the public press announces that no other nation has yet definitely agreed to such a treaty, making it certain that the Anglo-American convention will be submitted separately and first in order; and

Whereas the press also announces that Japan will be included among the powers with which such treaties will be negotiated and mentions France (which is England's ally) as the only other European power which has apparently consented to a similar treaty; and

Whereas the news dispatches from Europe within the past few days report grave trouble on the subject of Morocco between England and France, on the one side, and Germany on the other, and an apparent determination on England's part to annex Egypt, an act which must certainly result in war; and

Whereas Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, in a speech delivered in the house of commons on July 3, promised in effect that the United States would protect England's food supply in the event of war with a continental power, a statement confirmed by Mr. Asquith, the British premier, during the same debate; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia, as true friends of peace and in no spirit of antagonism to our fellow-workingmen of England, who are now bearing the terrible burdens imposed by the Boer war, and who would be the chief sufferers in case of another, protest against the ratification of any new arbitration treaty with England, until such time as all the great powers of Europe have agreed to treaties similar in scope and character and until all provisions interfering with the powers given to the senate by the constitution have been wholly eliminated from the draft.

Resolved, that we object most strenuously to any treaty of arbitration with any country which will make the Monroe Doctrine, American control of the Panama Canal, or the admission of coolie labor

into this country a subject of arbitration or that would give to an international commission the power now exercised by the senate of deciding whether a particular question shall be arbitrated or not, and we, therefore, urge the senate to reject the proposed Anglo-American treaty.

Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be sent to the president of the United States, the secretary of state, the senate committee on foreign relations, to the labor press of the country, and that they be spread upon our minutes.

Notice of Trouble.

Kansas City, Mo.

Peter W. Collins, I. S.

Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother: Local Union No. 124, I. B. E. W. is having trouble with the following electrical construction companies of Kansas City, Mo.: Electrical Machinery and Wiring Co., Knapp & Son, Electrical Construction Co., Gardner Bro., Electric Co., Spark Electric Co.

Please notify locals, through the Worker that L. U. No. 124 will not accept traveling cards until the above trouble is settled.

Fraternally,

A. J. Winnie, President.

M. T. Gardiner, Secretary.

L. U. No. 124, I. B. E. W.

Quincy, Mass.

Mr. Peter W. Collins,

International Secretary,

Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother—I enclose Resolutions for publication in the Journal. I shall call a special meeting of the local union on the return of the treasurer, to act on the matter of appeal to the E. B. relative to the death of Edwin B. Langley.

I find that the books must be examined.

Yours fraternally,

Chas. W. Hanscom,

President No. 189.

WHEREAS, The Almighty Ruler of the universe has removed from our ranks, Brother Edwin B. Langley, a charter member of local union No. 189 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who died July 5, 1911.

WHEREAS, Our Brother was a man of good principles and moral character,

THEREFORE be it Resolved that we the members of local union No. 189 extend to the sorrowing family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further resolved that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a token of respect to the memory of our departed Brother, that copies of these Resolutions be sent to

the family of the deceased Brother and to the Official Journal of the Brotherhood, and the same be spread upon the minutes of the local union.

John E. Lynch.
Charles W. Hancom.
Theodore S. Andrews.
Committee.

New York, July 29, 1911.

Mr. J. P. Noonan, V.-P.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 20th inst. to hand in reply would say, I have not received the convention call. Have distributed the copies of the Worker among members and you may hear from me later on subscriptions.

Our last election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Jos. Becker.
Vice-President, Jesse Morse.
Recording Secretary, Benj. M. Thompson.
Treasurer, Wm. P. Keeler.
Financial Secretary, Edw. F. Smith.
Foreman, Alf. DeForrest.
Inspectors, John McQuillan and Walter A. Macanley.

I am,

Yours truly,
Benj. M. Thompson,

Oakland, Cal., April 21, 1911.

Peter W. Collins.

Dear Sir and Brother: I see by the June Worker that you have not the correct list of our officers. The following is the list:

Meets every Wednesday at 305 14th street, Oakland, Cal. President, F. O. Lee, Fitchburg, Alameda Co., Cal.; Financial Secretary, G. E. Manes, 1602 Bridge Ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Parr, 3308 Davis street, Fruitvale, Cal.; Treasurer, A. L. Schaffer, 3815 Ruby Ave., Oakland, Cal.

Hoping you will correct list in next Worker.

I remain,

Yours truly,
W. J. Parr,
Recording Secretary.
Fruitvale, Cal.

Chicago, Ill., July 22, 1911.

Mr. P. W. Collins,
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother: At the last regular meeting of L. U. No. 381, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President, Wm. Claus.
Vice-President, A. Hardlick.
Recording Secretary, C. M. Hall.
Financial Secretary, Walter Fitzgerald.
Treasurer, Wm. Rombach.
Business Agent, S. J. Fay.
Inside Guard, Fred Mador.

Outside Guard, Jerry Donovan.

Trustee, J. J. Ryan.

Ex-Board, Walter Mitchell, Robert Sandy, Wm. J. Dawson, Geo. Gardiner, H. A. Martin.

Yours fraternally,

Chas. M. Hall,
Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 381.

Chicago, Ill., July 22, 1911.

P. W. Collins,

Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please insert the following notice in the next issue of the Worker:

Local Union No. 381 has been on strike since April 1st, are still out, and will take advantage of Section 8, Article 14 of the Constitution.

Through some one's negligence this matter has not been attended to previously. Yours fraternally,

C. M. Hall,
Recording Secretary No. 381.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter Fee, for each member....	\$1.00
Seal	3.50
Small Solid Gold Button.....	.75
Rolled Gold Charms.....	2.00
Solid Gold Emblematic Buttons, ea..	1.00
Heavy Rolled Gold Emblematic Buttons, each50
Solid Gold Cuff Buttons, per pair..	2.00
Rolled Gold Cuff Buttons, per pair..	1.50
Constitutions, per 100.....	5.00
Membership Cards, per 100.....	1.00
Traveling Cards, per dozen.....	.50
Withdrawal Cards, per dozen.....	.50
Application Blanks, per 100.....	.50
Extra Rituals, each.....	.25
Working Cards, per 100.....	.50
Official Letter Paper, per 100.....	.50
Official Envelopes, per 100.....	.50
Official Notice or Arrears, per 100..	.50
Set of Books, including Receipts, Warrants, etc.	5.00
Receipts Books, \$2.50 and.....	3.00
Electrical Worker, subscription per year25
Treasurer's Account Book.....	.50
Treasurer's Receipt Book.....	.25
Warrant Book for R. S.....	.25
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 200 pages	1.50
Minute Book for R. S.....	.75
Day Book50
Roll Call Book50
Leather Receipt Holders.....	.15

Note—The above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order, otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

Address, PETER W. COLLINS, I. S.